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FOR SALE—A second-hand ... 340 South Clark street ...

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Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

ON THE POTOMAC.

The appearance of the rebels in force near Lewinsville, on Saturday, as if inviting battle, filled Washington and the camps with great excitement, in the impression that the great day was at hand. All Saturday night and Sunday, our army across the Potomac was kept under arms, and a movement of troops was ordered and commenced from the other side. Gen. McClellan was in his saddle throughout the night, superintending all these operations. No battle being offered by the rebels, on Sunday, Gen. McClellan very properly refrained from offering one himself on that day. But we have the significant hint that now that the rebels have thrown down the glove, they will be put to their mettle, and that speedily. The situation on the Potomac is such as to excite the liveliest apprehensions of the future. We shall have a battle shortly. Indeed, it is difficult to see how either side can avoid that conclusion.

MISSOURI.

The situation of Missouri appears to be this: Gen. Fremont is still at Tipton, this side of Sedalia, where he has received a visit from Secretary Cameron. The bulk of his army is there, or in the country near by. Generals Sigel and Davis command advance brigades, thrown out towards Warrensburg, and it is authoritatively denied that either of them has had an engagement with a portion of Price's retreating force. Indeed, it appears that at last accounts Gen. Price was only eight miles from Osage river, near Papinsville, where it will be remembered Gen. Jim Lane has but lately been operating. Price's army is reduced to some 18,000 men, regulars, by the return home of the "honest farmers" who so largely came to his standard at Lexington. Papinsville is about half the distance from Lexington to Springfield, if that be Price's destination, and 120 miles from Tipton. There are reports from Price's army that the retreat from Lexington has disheartened his men, who had hoped for more plunder in North Missouri. Reliable accounts from Springfield represent not more than a thousand rebels there, and McCulloch's camp of 1,600 men between that place and Arkansas. Present appearances indicate that Gen. Fremont will have to find his enemy in force before beating him—and that is not quite so easy, although they are all around.

THE RANKIN CASE.

The examination of Hon. Arthur Rankin, at Toronto, for a violation of British neutrality and law in accepting a military appointment from President Lincoln, has resulted in holding him to appear before the Assizes, which sit at Toronto this week. This case, instituted in the first instance by political opponents in Canada, and for personal ends, will be made the test, now, of the right of Canadians to enlist in the American service upon the soil of the United States. There is no claim against Col. Rankin that he either recruited men to enlist in Canada, by any promise of reward, or that he sought to obtain them through any other means than the notoriety that a regiment of lancers was open to them at Detroit. Large numbers of Canadians have joined this regiment, and more will come, being reimbursed for their traveling expenses. If Canadians have not this right, what rights have they? Col. Rankin will have done a good service if he be able to establish the fact one way or the other. The proceedings against him, as has been said already, were brought by the editor of the Toronto *Leader*. The *Leader* is a secession sheet, and is the paper which proposed to suppress the *Globe* and other papers in sympathy with the North. To make the prosecution complete, Mr. James Beatty, editor of the *Leader*, came into court and retailed a private conversation between Col. Rankin and himself, which had been encouraged under the promise of confidence.

BREADSTUFFS AND FREIGHTS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Glasgow* from Liverpool, we learn that corn had advanced 6d per quarter, and wheat was quiet and steady. This would indicate that the French, after having purchased wheat in almost every country in the world, are now buying corn. If the deficiency in the wheat crop is anything near what has been stated by the leading commercial papers of France and England, ot course it is impossible to supply them, unless they buy largely of corn.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it is gratifying to all concerned, that there is in Illinois a large surplus of last year's crop, and a new crop about ready to market. But farmers and country buyers should consult their own interests vastly by shipping as sparingly as possible to this market at present. If they ship as heavily during the past two months, any improvement in the East will be eaten up by freights. But if they ship only one bushel where they intended to send two, the probability is that they will get higher prices. In this connection we would state that the railroads are charging extravagantly high rates of freight on produce sent East. To-day the rates are advanced 20c per bbl. on flour to New York and Boston. On the ... of September flour was carried to New York, all rail, at $1.00 per bbl., and the rate is now advanced to $1.85.

... more produce is sent here than there is carrying capacity for, the result inevitably is that Eastern transportation companies will be enriched at the cost of impoverishing the farmers and the Northwest generally.

MONEY AND ARMS FOR ILLINOIS.

A dispatch from Washington states that Gov. Yates has arranged with the Government for one million of dollars towards reimbursing advances made by the State for raising and equipping troops for the war. And, furthermore, that the Governor has procured an order for 11,000 stand of arms, 5,000 of which are rifles,—and also fourteen batteries of rifled cannon for the State. Fourteen batteries would be eighty-four pieces, and makes a formidable armament.

This is certainly welcome news to our people. No other State deserves greater liberality at the hands of the National Government than Illinois, for none has turned out so many men in defense of that Government, in proportion to population.

Judge of the Superior Court.

We learn that Hon. John M. Wilson, Judge of the Superior Court, has consented to become a candidate for re-election. His friends have no doubt of his success, though they learn that half a dozen other candidates, ... popular and deserving men, ... the field. Judge Wilson has proved ... and integrity.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

... C. C. Washburne has been commissioned ... Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry ... Washburne has the endurance, ... energy and intelligence ... fit him for such a position ... no better appointment has ... the Wisconsin forces.

Shipments of Grain to France.

... in the port of New York, ... ships loading with wheat ... of Havre.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861. NUMBER 84.

THE LATEST NEWS.

PREPARATIONS ON THE POTOMAC

SLOW BUT SURE, THE POLICY.

BOTH ARMIES OVER-ESTIMATED.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT NEAR AQUIA.

OUR MEN BURN A REBEL SCHOONER.

A FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Billy Wilson's Men Engaged!

REPORTED BATTLE NEAR SEDALIA.

THE COMING COAST EXPEDITION.

TOM. MARSHALL'S CAVALRY DISCHARGED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 12th, 1861.

Mischievous consequences flow from the exaggerated estimate prevalent among the people of the number of the Potomac army. General McClellan has not two hundred and fifty or even two hundred thousand available troops. We have no right to be more specific. There is probably, also, some tendency to exaggeration among the rebels, whose force all accounts of prisoners, deserters, and negroes represent as very large—much larger than ours.

The policy of Gen. McClellan for a cautious and gradual advance, is the true one. The line of hills occupied within the last ten days have been strongly fortified. There will be no second falling back to Washington.

Capt. Harrell, commanding the steamer Union, yesterday morning burned a large rebel schooner in Dumfries Creek, a few miles above Aquia Creek. Three boats pulled up the stream, and although the sentries alarmed the camps, our men accomplished their purpose. Guided by their camp fires they fired upon our men from both banks, hitting the boats and perforating the men's clothes, but killing nobody. There is a large number of rebel troops in the vicinity, for the purpose, as Capt. Harrell thinks, of crossing the Potomac.

Half a company of National soldiers, encamped on an island opposite Edwards's Ferry, but nearer the Virginia shore, were attacked by a large body of rebels, but made good their retreat.

There have been only 19 deaths in General Wool's Department in three months.

Somebody has been imposing on the public and using Postmasters as agents to collect funds for a "Humane Society" here, which has no existence.

The Old Point steamer reports an attack apprehended from the James River rebel boats.

A new battery has been erected on the Potomac.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 12, 1861.

Rumors both here and at Jefferson City revive the story that Sigel has routed the rear of Price's army, beyond Sedalia. A soldier returned from that country furnishes the *Evening Democrat* with quite a circumstantial account of the affair. Dispatches from Jefferson City state that the belief is current there that Sigel has had a fight. The story, however, needs confirmation, as the fight, if any, happened several days ago, and would have been heard from before this.

An injunction is placed on telegraphing accounts of movements from this city, as well as Jefferson City.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas left for Tipton to-day.

A proposition is pending before the State Convention curtailing the power of the banks to suspend specie payments till December 1st ensuing, instead of until next May, as allowed by the Legislature. The Convention did nothing of importance to-day.

A spy has been arrested here with maps of the principal fortifications around the city.

Letters have gone to Jefferson City implicating the loyalty of a certain newspaper correspondent now with Gen. Fremont's advance army.

Fremont has issued orders to his telegraphic corps to repair the wires between Syracuse and Lexington, or, if that is found impossible, to put up a new line to Lexington from Sedalia, so as to place every division of the National army in Missouri under his immediate eye. A telegraph is to be built as the army advances, but it is doubtful whether it can be kept in repair.

The banks and savings institutions refuse each other's checks. The Merchants' Bank's certificates have gone to protest, because the holders would not receive them on bank rates.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 12, 1861.

Portions of several companies of Col. Marshall's Cavalry Regiment came up to-day, from St. Louis. They have received three months' pay, about $95 in all, for services, mileage, etc., etc., and have been mustered out; but their discharges certify to the curious fact that there is no reason known why they may not enlist again!

Gen. Prentiss is in command at Jefferson City, that neighborhood having been added to his military district.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Unfounded statements, of a character prejudicial to the public interest, frequently appear in the telegraphic news of journals published at a distance from the Capital. The inquiry is often made why this Government permits such dispatches to pass over the wires. It is therefore proper to say, by request, that these statements really go by mail, and not by telegraph, or are prepared at the office where they appear.

Col. Hecker, of Chicago, who came here on business connected with the troubles in his regiment, now in Kentucky, has left Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Several stampedes of slaves have occurred in Worcester county, Md.

Lieut. Bliss, who has just arrived here from the camp at Lewinsville, reports that everything was quiet at that post to-day.

It is understood that Secretary Cameron's journey to St. Louis has been undertaken for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion concerning the state of affairs in the Western Department.

The rebel privateer Dixie is ascertained to have been a Maryland vessel, formerly a trader.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Star* complains that the over estimate of the army of the Potomac has an injurious effect upon the people of the North, diminishing the number of enlistments. It says 50,000 more troops are wanted here immediately. Indiana has forty regiments in the field already.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Several citizens of Baltimore, who were violent secessionists one month ago, are now entreating the Department here for offices.

Treasury Notes—A Liberal Exchange Offered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Assistant Treasurer of this port has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive two year six per cent. Treasury notes in exchange at par for the 7 3-10 notes, from any individual or corporations who may desire to profit by the conversion.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves in a Fight on Santa Rosa Island—Rebel Account of the Affair.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, received this morning, contains dispatches received from New Orleans, giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Col. Billy Wilson's Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst. By this account it appears that detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments made a landing in the night, and drove in Wilson's pickets. Shortly afterwards a fierce fight began. The Zouaves of Col. Wilson are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of about 40 killed and 60 wounded. The rebels claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of the killed. The rebels also say that they carried off a number of prisoners.

Preliminary to a Battle—The Rebels Advance in Force—Our Troops got under Headway.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—During to-day the rebels advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets at that point. The division of Gen. McCall was soon formed in line of battle, with orders to advance, supported by cavalry and artillery. Several shots were fired by the rebel battery, but without injury. The divisions of McDowell, Porter and Smith were soon prepared for battle, but nothing further took place. Gen. McClellan was on the Virginia side the greater part of the day.

A Witness Against the Savannah Pirates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Horace W. Bridges, first mate of the schooner Joseph, of Rockland, has arrived from the South. His vessel was captured by the pirate Savannah, in which case Bridges will be an important witness.

Looking to the Coast Expedition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The United States transport Cahawba, is at anchor off Gravesend, taking on board the 3d Rhode Island regiment, which were encamped at Fort Hamilton. The Roanoke, Empire City, Parkersburg, and Coatzacoalcos, and the gun-boats Ottawa and Unadilla, have sailed.

Arrival of Refugees.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The steamer Louisiana arrived to-night and brought nearly 100 passengers, including 60 from Norfolk, who were permitted by the rebel authorities to leave. A large proportion were women and children.

Movements of Secretary Cameron.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—Secretary Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas, accompanied by Major Plumley and Captain McKeever, of General Fremont's staff, left for the General's headquarters at Tipton, at 1:30 p. m. to-day.

Colonel Rankin Held for Trial.

TORONTO, October 12.—In Col. Rankin's case the magistrates decided that he should be bound over to take his trial at the next Assizes, which sits next week.

Missouri Convention—Message of Gov. Gamble—Business Proposed.

The Missouri Convention, at St. Louis, got fairly under headway last Friday, when Gov. Gamble transmitted the following message:

To the Convention of the State of Missouri:

In the exercise of the power which you have conferred upon me, I have called the body to assemble at this time, to consider and adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

Although there is no constitutional requirement that I should communicate to you my views of the condition of the State, or recommend any measures for your adoption, yet there seems to be a propriety in my stating the reasons for calling you together at this time.

You need not be informed by me that, throughout the length and breadth of the State, there is now existing a civil war that threatens the destruction of all government, and strikes at the very foundations of society. You are acquainted already with the situation of affairs in our State.

The obligations which rest upon the Chief Executive to preserve order and peace in the community, to enforce the laws, and to suppress, by force, all combinations against the State, require that more efficient measures for the organization of the military power of the State should be adopted than now exist. The act of 1859, which you revived at your last session, and made the law for the organization of volunteer forces, is found, upon trial, to be a most inefficient law in the present times, which require promptitude and energy.

It is therefore assigned, as one of the principal reasons for calling the Convention, that you should adopt a Military Law, more simple and more efficient than that now existing.

You are aware further, that the treasury of the State is empty. The Treasurer reported to me on the 24th of September last that there was in the Treasury $31,422.75, which was subject to a deduction for coupons paid by the Bank of the State on the old debt, the amount of which coupons he had not ascertained. The whole of the sum thus reported in the Treasury is, in all probability, already absorbed by the payment of the salaries of civil officers. At this time the Sheriffs in very many of the counties, are resigning their offices, in order to avoid the duty of collecting the taxes, which is supposed to be impracticable.

Under these circumstances, it is apparently impossible to provide means made by existing laws, for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government, and it is manifestly impossible to provide, by any system of taxation, for the extraordinary expenses of a military force.

That you might devise some scheme for raising money, which is indispensably necessary to support troops, and to defray ordinary expenses, was another reason for calling you together.

Beyond these two reasons for the call, it is believed by many, and the opinion has been expressed to me, that the election for State officers, ordered at your last session, to take place on the first Monday of November next, cannot be held, so as to obtain a fair expression of the public will. In the disturbed condition of the State, with many citizens absent from the State, with excitement existing throughout our whole limits, so that in some districts, citizens entertaining one set of opinions, would not be permitted to vote, while in other sections, those holding opposite opinons, would be denied the right of suffrage; it is obviously impossible to have a fair vote taken.

As I concur in the opinions thus expressed, this question of postponing the election is submitted to your consideration without any reasoning on my part, in favor of the postponement.

It is proper for me, while calling your attention to this subject of the election, to remind you that when I was chosen to fill my present position of Provisional Governor, I was chosen to exercise the functions until the first Monday of November; yet as the words of the ordinance are, "and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified," the effect of a postponement of the election will be to continue me in office for a longer period than was contemplated by the Convention when I was chosen, or by me, when I accepted the office. It is proper, therefore, that you should, at this time, select a person to discharge the executive duties during the prolonged period that will elapse before an election can be held. In making such selection, you will remember, that you have the whole State from which to make the choice, without confining yourselves to the members of the Convention. It is not necessary that I remind you that the only basis of a safe choice is the good of the people, without regard to personal predilections or party relations. The motto on our State arms, "*Salus populi suprema lex esto*," furnishes a safe guide in all our public action.

There are other matters, upon which there is a desire among the people that you should act, but which, as they have no connection with the duties of the office which I hold, and as they partake of the character of ordinary legislation, I forbear to mention in this communication. H. R. GAMBLE.

The following standing Committees were appointed:

Militia—Messrs. Tindall, Gantt, Sayre, Henderson and Hitchcock.

Ways and Means—Messrs. How, Birch, Howell, Hall of Randolph, and Douglass. [Mr. Howell resigned, and Mr. Irwin was appointed.]

Civil Officers—Messrs. McFerran, Phillips, Wright, Orr and Broadhead.

Elections—Messrs. Hendricks, Marvin, Breckinridge, Hudgins and Turner.

Revenue—Messrs. Hall of Buchanan, McCormack, Gravelly, Rowland and Woolfolk.

The resolution of Mr. Hitchcock of St. Louis, which the Convention will probably adopt in some form, though not without opposition, is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of the action of this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of persons, citizens or residents of this State, who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found employed in aiding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its borders, and for the application of the property so confiscated—first, to the reimbursement of loyal citizens of the State for the losses they have sustained in support of the Government; and, second, to the uses of the State; and that they report by ordinance or otherwise.

Ex-Senator Crittenden Stirring up the Kentuckians.

The venerable Mr. Crittenden is making a tour of the mountain counties of Kentucky, stirring up the people to their duty. He has taken the field for the war, even enrolling himself as a member of the Frankfort Home Guards. The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

However apathetic many may be, there is no apathy about the venerated statesman who has succeeded to the place of Henry Clay in the affections of Kentucky. "Glory be to God," shouted an excitable gentleman to John J. Crittenden, this morning, "McClellan is sending 20,000 men from Washington to Cincinnati, for Kentucky. We're safe now." "*Safe!*" exclaimed the veteran Senator, "Doesn't it blister your tongue to tell it? *Safe!* by Ohio and Indiana troops, while Kentuckians allow themselves to be protected by others. It's a shame to old Kentucky, sir." I had thought that I understood the chivalrous fire of "Old Kentuck" before, but never did I realize it so fully as when, a moment after the venerable Senator, addressing a townsman, evidently about his own age, but with whose portly form time had dealt far more keenly, exclaimed, "George, you're not too old for a soldier—of course not. *I'm not too old for a soldier, not a bit too old!* We must turn out and shame these pretty young men, who ought to have sprung fled around them!" And sure enough the aged patriot started off, almost immediately afterward, to call out volunteers among the mountaineers.

Also, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes that Mr. Crittenden has arrived at Camp Dick Robinson, where he was an object of enthusiastic attention. Among other remarks made to those around him he said: "We can make this war, by God's help, a blessing to us as a nation for all time to come."

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12 O'CLOCK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1861.

The city and the camps have been the scene of more than usual excitement, for the last thirty hours—the prospects of a battle appearing, on Saturday evening, to be imminent. During an extended reconnoissance on Saturday afternoon, the enemy were discovered drawn up in lines as if for battle, and in numbers that showed a recent great accession to their troops in this quarter. It was believed that it was their intention to engage us at that point, and Gen. McClellan at once made preparations to give them battle. Though no battle then or has since resulted, the army has carried itself through what was believed to be the night before a battle with a spirit and enthusiasm most gratifying and auspicious.

Later in the evening skirmishing began between the pickets, and some of ours were driven in by superior numbers of rebel cavalry. Numerous shots were exchanged, and one of the rebel cavalry was killed.

Gen. McClellan and his officers were in the saddle all night, and morning saw them offering an imposing line of battle, with readiness for a general engagement, should such be the result, when it was found the rebels had prudently retired, having withdrawn their pickets two miles beyond Lewinsville.

The affair, though without marked result, is still most valuable in the proof it gives of the effective mobility of our troops—which cannot be far distant from a more brilliant and practical test.

This morning, about three o'clock, one of Lowe's balloons, inflated at the gas works, was towed up to Chain Bridge, and over the river at that point, to be sent forward for a reconnoissance; but just after it had crossed the river the wind rose to a gale, and the balloon was torn from its fastenings and carried away to the eastward and lost.

Gov. Yates has left this city, having, it is believed, received a promise of forwardness in the matter of the needed supply of arms for Illinois troops.

Col. Jo. W. Bell returns to Chicago, to-day, with a commission to raise a cavalry regiment. Arno Voss, of Chicago, is to be his Major.

Much disappointment is caused to parties arriving here wishing to visit friends in the camps, by the strict adherence to the order prohibiting such visits to our troops. The rule has been enforced with increased stringency, and should be understood abroad, to save expense and an unavailing journey to the seat of war. S.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1861.

But little more happened last night than was embraced in my telegram. The enemy, in considerable force, composed of artillery, infantry and cavalry, were drawn up in line some two miles from our advance, at Lewinsville. After driving in our foremost pickets they retreated without firing a shot. Gen. McClellan has therefore countermanded his previous orders—for his staff on this side to join him, for the troops in Virginia are to be under arms, and those here in readiness to march at an instant's notice. He, however, spent the night there, for the first time, not returning till this afternoon. Several batteries of artillery started across, but returned before noon. Some of the cavalry ordered across remained, while some returned.

It is not improbable that the disposition of the rebels will soon be tested.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the rebels at Munson's Hill.

The Liverpool Consulate is still unfilled. It is in dispute. Meanwhile the important duties of the office are being discharged by the Vice Consul, Mr. H. Wilding, an Englishman.

Mr. Collins, our Commercial Agent at Amoor River, and well known in connection therewith, has been displaced by Richard C. Hanna, of Indiana.

The following consuls have been appointed: Johard Sherman, N. Y., at Prince Edward's Island; Alex. V. Lyons, at the Island of Cyprus; W. C. Buchanan, Penn., to Guatamala; Amasa Mason, N. Y., at Guayaquil, Montevedeo; Thos. C. Miller, of Michigan, Consul at St. Marie, Hayti, which has been constituted as a $1,500 place under the late act of Congress.

Henry May has been temporarily released from Fort Lafayette to attend the funeral of his brother, commander May.

The Post Office Inspector of Canada West, who has recently visited the Detroit and Chicago post offices, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of both. The Canada office has not had a complaint of the loss or miscarriage of letters to or, from the Chicago office for a long time.

The Western Virginia troops will be paid as soon as half a million of Treasury notes can be forwarded to Wheeling.

Gen. McDowell dined with the London *Times* Russell, last night.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—In consequence of reports, yesterday, of a large rebel force west of Lewinsville, under circumstances to induce the belief that they intended an attack, the various divisions on the Virginia side have since been put in a position to meet the enemy. Up to noon to-day the excitement in this city has been intense, in consequence of rumors both of actual and meditated hostilities, but the alarm has since gradually quieted.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 13th, 1861.

Gov. Wood, of Illinois, is in town, looking after the interests of the Illinois boys.

The steamers Southwester, Emma, New Gaty, and three others, lately in Government service, have been given up, there being no use for them at present.

All quiet along the Missouri River this side of Jefferson City.

The *Democrat's* Jefferson City dispatch, to-night, reports Secretary Cameron and Gen. Thomas as having spent the day with Fremont, at Tipton, and on the way back to St. Louis.

A deserter from Gen. Price has arrived at Jefferson City. He met Price on Wednesday last near Johnstown, Blair Co. The rebel army was disaffected, and desertions numerous. This informant thinks if assurances of a fair reception could be conveyed to the rebels, a large proportion would lay down their arms and return to their homes. Their officers tell them repeatedly that they will be hung if caught by the Unionists, and circulate outrageous lies of Federal atrocities. Eight or ten others deserted with this one. Price was believed to intend taking winter quarters in Arkansas. Five hundred sick rebels are reported in Lexington.

Col. Matthews's command on Friday had a skirmish with a scouting party of Myscall Johnson, in which a captain and two privates were wounded. The place is not mentioned, but it was not far from Hermann.

Five hundred tons of ice have arrived at Jefferson City for the hospitals.

Sigel's and Davis's reported exploits are authoritatively denied.

The Provost Marshal of Tipton, who shot the soldier, has been placed under arrest, but would probably be exonerated.

Secretary Cameron and Gen. Thomas arrived from Fremont's Headquarters, last night.

Gen. Price is believed, at Tipton, to have crossed the Osage, and determined to make a stand on the south bluff back of the river.

FROM ROLLA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 13th, 1861.

The *Democrat's* Rolla correspondent, under date of the 12th, says a man named Wm. Horn, from Lawrence county, passed through this place yesterday morning, with his family, for Illinois. He left home last Saturday. He reports that a fight took place on Friday, the 27th ult., between the Union force under Montgomery and Jennison, and the advance guards of McCulloch's army, and the State Guards under Judge Chenault, who were marching north—it is supposed to reinforce Price. The battle commenced near Shanghi, in Barton county, about eight o'clock Friday morning, when the rebels were driven back with great slaughter and were pursued across Center Creek. The next morning the cannonading recommenced at 10 o'clock, and the enemy continued to retreat, until they were driven from 35 to 40 miles from the point where the fight first commenced. He gave the name of one of his "secesh" neighbors, who was brought in badly wounded, and said that they were badly whipped.

Col. J. S. Phelps, who is at Rolla, does not give entire credence to the above statement.

Heavy cannonading was heard toward the north, in the direction of Maries county, on Wednesday afternoon. We are awaiting to hear of a battle or, most probably, of artillery practice.

The dates from Springfield are to Sunday afternoon, 6th. It was currently reported in Greene county, of which Springfield is the shire, that Washington had been captured, and that Scott and Lincoln were prisoners of war. Some of the more intelligent secessionists discredited the rumor, but the unwashed masses believed it. There were between five and seven hundred rebel troops in Springfield, scattered about.

The rebels are prowling about the vicinity of Rolla, and say that post will change hands in less than four days. Threats are made of tearing up the railroad track. A gentleman in from the west reports that the tribe of Osage Indians had made an application to Gen. Lane for permission to pitch in and fight the Ridge party of Cherokees.

Several privates of the 4th Iowa have died, and funerals take place almost daily, which the entire regiment follow in procession.

Thirty-six of the Springfield wounded arrived at Rolla on Saturday, including 10 of the 1st Iowa, who are as follows: J. R. Underwood, T Lorher, W. S. Upp, J. Remis, H. Stallenberg, John Frey, E. W. Gess, M. Wheos, H. C. Dana, H. J. B. Stine.

Latest from the Pacific—Military Movements.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Oct. 12.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 8th inst., passed here this morning.

Business in San Francisco is daily improving.

Gen. Sumner has issued his proclamation, ordering the manning of the U. S. military forts of the Department by volunteers, and concentrating the regular forces at convenient points for their embarkation for Panama. The horses and equipments of the regulars, at the Dalles, will be turned over to the Oregon volunteer cavalry.

The Los Angeles *Star*, of the 28th ult., announces the arrival of several families of emigrants from Texas. These are but the advanced portion of some 108 emigrant wagons from the same State. It is stated that Western Texas will be almost depopulated during the present year.

The Affair at Santa Rosa Island—Reported Capture of Major Vodges, U. S. A.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The refugees from Norfolk, which arrived to-day on the steamer Louisiana, previous to leaving had been closely searched to prevent their bringing any newspapers, but one passenger secured a Norfolk *Day Book*, which had the dispatches from New Orleans of the attack on Wilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island. The rebels, a thousand in number, stormed the works in the night, and in an hour had spiked all the guns which were in position, destroyed all the tents but the hospital, and captured ammunition, rations and stores.

Major Israel Vodges, of the U. S. 2d Artillery, recently at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner.

Southern News via Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 12.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says the transformation of the Jamestown into a war vessel, is progressing rapidly.

Passengers from Norfolk and Richmond give gloomy accounts of affairs.

The Government agents had purchased nearly all the coffee in Norfolk and Richmond, for the soldiers.

Benj. Huger, formerly commanding the arsenal at Parkersburg, has been commissioned Major General in the rebel army.

Prisoners captured near Hatteras had arrived at Norfolk. Among them, Isaac W. Hart, Quartermaster of the 20th Indiana; Captain Keefer, of the same regiment; also Sergeant Barkett and 12 privates from Indiana and Illinois. Those captured at Chicamacomico, include Sergeant Major Cosoly, four Sergeants, two Corporals and 37 privates of the 20th Indiana.

Breckinridge Organizing a Rebel Army in the Mountains of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—The *Evening News* learns upon unquestionable authority that Messrs. Breckinridge, Preston, Johnston, Deshony, Williams, Haws, Moore, and other secession notables, are organizing a large rebel camp at Prestonburg, Floyd county. It says they have a force of 6,000 or 7,000 men, whom they are drilling eight hours per day, and that they are alarming the mountaineers by circulating incredible stories as to the intention of the Government. The *News* asks the Government to place promptly the requisite force in the mountains, around which the Union men may rally.

From Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says the ship John Clark put into Lynn Haven on the 10th, in consequence of a stress of weather, and was fired on by a rebel battery, but was rescued by the steamer Daylight, much to the chagrin of the rebels, who expected an easy prize.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 12.—A party of New York Zouaves, while cutting fuel, were attacked by a rebel scouting party, and driven in with loss of one wagon. Two rebel steam tugs appeared at the same time on James River.

The Missouri Convention.

ST. LOUIS, October 13th.—In the Convention yesterday, Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Elections, introduced a bill to postpone the State election till the first Monday in August, 1862, and providing for a continuance of the present Provisional Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State in office till their successors be duly elected and qualified.

The balance of the day was occupied by speeches from Uriel Wright and Mr. Birch.

First Skirmish in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—Yesterday afternoon, about fourteen miles south of Rousseau's advance and eight miles from the rebel encampment on Green River, a detachment of forty men of the 39th Indiana regiment, attacked 300 rebels, half of them cavalry, without loss, killing five, wounding three, and driving the whole rebel force beyond Bacon Creek.

Price's Army Near the Osage River, still Retreating towards Arkansas.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 13.—Letters from the rebels in Price's army dated on the 9th inst., have been intercepted and brought here. They represent Price and his army within 8 miles of the Osage river, near Papinsville. He has two thousand wagons, sixteen thousand horses, and from eighteen to twenty thousand men.

Arrival of $1,000,000 from California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Steamer Champion arrived from Aspinwall, on the 5th, sailing in company with the Macedonian war vessel to Carthegenia, and convoyed to lat. 32° by the gunboat Keystone State. She brings a million in treasure.

Movements of Secretary Cameron.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 13.—Secretary Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas passed here at 5:30 p. m., to-day, on a special train for St. Louis. The Secretary reviewed the troops at Syracuse and Tipton to-day.

[More Firing by Mistake.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Times* dispatch says a portion of the German Regiment fired into the pickets of the New York 35th yesterday, but the mistake was discovered before any damage was done.

New Rebel Battery on the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special says there is a new rebel battery building on the Potomac, between the mouth of Quantico and Cockpit Point, where the channel is near the Virginia shore.

Launch of a St. Louis Gunboat.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—One of the gunboats in course of construction at Carondalet, was launched yesterday.

Minnesota via New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A private despatch from St. Paul, announces the re-election of Gov. Ramsey by an increased majority.

Departure of Transports.

NEW, YORK Oct. 13.—Six Government transports sailed to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and market firm. A violent gale prevailed this afternoon, and nothing was done. Sales 6,000 bu red Ohio at $1.04; 6,000 bu red Mich at $1.05; 6,000 bu red Ohio at $1.05; 7,000 bu amber Mich at $1.05; 6,000 bu red Toledo at close at $1.05. Corn unchanged. Sales 1,000 bu at 39½c; 1,000 bu at 39¾c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c for corn, 12c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—19,000 bbls flour, 358,080 bu wheat, 64,000 bu corn, 2,600 bu oats, 5,000 bushels barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—139,000 bu wheat, 117,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu oats.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., at the Third Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Arthur ..., Mr. MILFORD D. BUCHANAN and MARY E. WHEELER, daughter of Bacon Wheeler, Esq., of this city.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. E. M. Boynton, PERKINS BASS, Esq., and Miss CLARA FOSTER, daughter of John H. Foster, all of this city.

DIED.

At Ringwood, Ill., while the day was breaking, Oct. 6th, Rev. E. W. KELLOGG, pastor of the Congregational Church of Wayne Centre, Ill., aged 68 years.

Mr. Kellogg was a native of Vermont, had been a ... and faithful pastor thirty-seven years.

"He rests from his labors and his works do follow him."

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A Girl to do general house work in a small family. Apply first house south of Moseley School, east side of Wabash Avenue. oc14x1t

WANTED TO RENT.—A gentleman and wife (without children) wish to rent a small furnished house. Must be in a pleasant location and rent moderate. Address for one week P. O. Box 3999, Chicago. oc14x1t

WANTED TO RENT—Part of a House, or three or four rooms, with a respectable family, and a convenient distance from Randolph and State streets. The advertiser has only himself, wife and a little girl near four years old. Rent not to exceed $8.00 per month. Address P. O. Box 3107, Chicago, Ill. oc14x1t

WANTED—A Situation by a competent and experienced Book-Keeper, at a moderate salary, or would like to obtain Books of Accounts to make up. Address Post Office Box 1121. oc14x1t

FOUND—A large black Horse, about sixteen hands high, which the owner will find at M. SCHNEIDER'S house, on the west side of Green Bay Road, about six miles from Chicago. oc14x3t

WANTED—A Situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamber work or chamber room work, or genteel housework for a small family. Is a good Seamstress, and will be willing to make herself generally useful. Can give good references. Please apply at 160 West Jackson street. oc14x1t

$5 REWARD.—Lost while going from Wabash avenue to Lake street, through Washington and Dearborn streets, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, a handsome chased Gold Pin. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 190 Wabash avenue, or at this office.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 610 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the 1st of May for some less than the stated rent, and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH for particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (up stairs.) Possession given immediately. oc14-g62-3t

TO RENT—A small house, No. 52 Van Buren street. Inquire at 282 South Clark street. oc14x3t

FOR SALE.—A good top buggy and harness for sale or trade for a Piano. Can be seen at Coan & Ten Broeck's stable, or address P. O. Box 761. oc14x3t

FOR SALE.—A fine horse for sale or trade for a Piano. He is sound, young and stylish. Address P. O. Box 761. oc14x3t

$2,500 TO LOAN ON LONG time at ten per cent. interest on first-class unincumbered real estate. Apply to JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., 6½ Clark street. oc14-g59-3t

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to forward the same, duly certified, to the undersigned for payment. Address W. H. BAISE & SON, Detroit, Mich. P. O. Drawer 312. oc14x1m

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and four single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 118 South Lasalle street—a desirable location. oc14x1w

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 219 Ontario street, North Side, one door from Clark street. oc14x3t

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of rooms and two single rooms, with board, can be obtained at 268 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders desired.

BOARDING.—A House with its comforts and pleasures can be obtained for a gentleman and his wife by addressing "M. R. G.," Chicago, Illinois. The location is on one of the most pleasant streets on the North Side. The rooms, a furnished suite on first floor, consisting of front parlor, sleeping room and closet. No other boarders in the family. Price $12.50 per week. References exchanged.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. —The subscriber having lost a Promissory Note, given by Nicolaus Volck to Stephen Volck, dated Frankfort, April 1st, 1861, to the amount of six hundred and twenty-five dollars ($625), with interest at six per centum, said note to be due April 1st, 1861, would hereby call attention to the fact, and warn the public not to purchase said note to the prejudice of the possessor. STEPHEN VOLCK. Frankfort, Will County, Ill., Oct. 10th, 1861. oc14-g64 lwd1w

A WOULD-BE COLONEL. GLORIOUS VICTORY! CAPTURE OF THE COWHIDE! The Very Identical Finto, Come and See It! The Arms of the Colonel of the 16th Mo. on Exhibition at the MILITARY BOOKSTORE of P. T. SHERLOCK, 112 DEARBORN STREET. Where will be found New Army Regulations, Cavalry Tactics, Infantry Tactics, Zouave Drill, Bayonet Exercise, Young Recruit, and all other Military Books, at the LOWEST PRICES. 112 DEARBORN STREET. oc14-g60-1t

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. 150 BALES BROWN SHEETINGS. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. THE FOLLOWING MAKES: Stark, Appleton, Lawrence, AND INDIAN HEAD, ALL AT 11c. GOLD. P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

CASH DRUG HOUSE. SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, Offer a Heavy Stock of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, With a full stock of goods connected with the Drug Trade. Having received the full benefit of the recent extraordinary low freights, we are prepared to meet the views of prompt paying and close customers. ... Opposite the Tremont House.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, James W. Cochran, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, ... George Scoville, Trustee. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14th, 1861. oc14-g62-3t

New Advertisements.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION of PRINTING or Legal and Business Blanks Apply to the subscriber, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark st. WM. H. RAND.

SUTLER'S TICKETS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, got up to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

RECRUITING HANDBILLS to order at short notice, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MUSTER ROLLS, constantly on hand, and for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, No. 51 Clark street.

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

LEASES, (Democrat form) for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

WARRANTY DEEDS, long and short forms, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

TRUST DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MORTGAGES, with power of sale, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MORTGAGES, without power of sale, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

SHERIFF'S BLANKS, of every description, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47......STATE STREET......No. 47 Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

PEACHES.—THE LAST CALL! At 165 South Water Street. H. P. STANLEY.

CORSETS! We have received, and are now prepared to show, a large lot of CLASPED BODICES, Both white and colored, which we will offer at 87 1-2 Cents, Being PERFECT GOODS, and bought far below their real value. Ladies will find it advantageous to call and examine them. In regular makes, our Corset Stock has never been so full as at present. PRICES REASONABLE. GRAVES & IRVINE, oc14-g62-3t 78 LAKE STREET.

PIG IRON. 100 Tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, 200 " No. 1 American Pig Iron, 50 " No. 2 " " " FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. A. B. MEEKER, oc14-g62-1w Foot of North Water street.

SOMETHING NEW.—THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH. This Brush possesses the following among other merits over the ordinary Brush, that it dresses the hair without soiling the fingers, holds the desired quantity of fluid used, and is a great saving in the use of Hair Preparations. Call and see it at GALE BROTHERS, Importers and dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods, 20 RANDOLPH STREET.

LAMPS! LAMPS! KEROSENE And Fluid Lamps. A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH. C. L. NOBLE, 175——Lake Street——175

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVEAY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. ... For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LESLIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lake street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates. ... Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating Furnace, For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c. This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. ... Address W. LESTER, Post Office Box 808, Office No. 31 Lasalle street.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well-known Shipyard at Milwaukee, ... J. M. JONES.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 160 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons ... PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. The Manager has the pleasure of announcing to his patrons that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated artist and SHAKESPERIAN COMEDIAN, Mr. HACKETT, Who will appear in his world renowned performance of FALSTAFF. MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 14th and 15th, will be presented for the first time in two years, Shakespeare's great Historical play, in five acts, of KING HENRY IV. Comprising of the Battle of Shrewsbury, and the Death of Hotspur, and including with the remarkable lines: "Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway, Meeting the check of such another day; And since these business so far, fair is done, Let us not cease till all our own be won." Sir John Falstaff......Mr. Hackett. GRAND DANCE......Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the petite comedy of THE MARRIED RAKE. Mrs. Trictrac......Miss Warner. Mr. Flighty......Mr. Myers. Mr. Hackett will appear during the week in a series of his celebrated characters. Seats can be secured for the entire week.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS Will Perform at Chicago on TUESDAY......October 15th, 1861. WEDNESDAY......October 16th. THURSDAY......October 17th. FRIDAY......October 18th. SATURDAY......October 19th. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M., and on Tuesday at 7 P. M. Admission—Boxes 50 cents; Children half price to Boxes only; Pit 25 cents. No half price to Pit. The above Company will perform at MORRIS......Tuesday, October 8th, 1861. JOLIET......Wednesday, " 9th. NAPERVILLE......Thursday, " 10th. NEWARK......Friday, " 11th. BRISTOL......Saturday, " 12th. WHEATON......Monday, " 14th. FRED. H. BAILEY, Agent. Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, the Nonpariel Horseman and undisputed Champion of Europe and America, is now the bright particular Star of this Colossal Exhibition. Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg have in turn recorded the supremacy of his equestrian skill and grace on his bare-backed steed, as it dashes around the circle at break-neck speed. A challenge of $10,000, and waiving his undisputed reputation, to the bare back rider of the world, we are prepared to part the money. The result to be determined by competent judges or the opinion of a miscellaneous audience.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1059.

Wanted.

WANTED—On Lake or Clark streets, with a PRIVATE ENTRANCE, or in a genteel private house, a suite of rooms suitable for a Dentist Office. Address P. O. Box 761, giving name and particulars. oc14x3t

WANTED—I want to buy a Horse, Harness and second-hand Light Wagon. Any one having any or all of the above for sale can find a cash purchaser by addressing P. O. Box 675. oc14-g60-1t

WANTED—A Situation as Clerk or Warehouseman by a young man of steady and active habits. Produces good testimonials. Requires a moderate salary. Apply by letter to "H. B." at this office. oc14x3t

WANTED—Two Unfurnished Rooms on the South Side, in a good locality, by a gentleman and wife. SETTLEMENT EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT. References exchanged. None but strictly private families need reply. Address "JOHANES," Tribune Office. oc14-g60 2t

WANTED—Information wanted of James Kennedy. When last heard from was intending to go to Chicago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother PATRICK KENNEDY. Direct to the care of John Bennett, Redbank Post Office, Monmouth County, N. J.

WANTED.—Information wanted of JOHN B. LOBAN, aged 17 years, who left his home, 267 Chicago avenue, on Thursday, the 3rd of October, and has not since been heard of. As he was of quiet, steady habits, and no reason known for his leaving, his parents are alarmed about him, and anything that may lead to any information concerning him. He was about five feet ten inches in height, grey eyes, fresh complexion, light brown hair, and had on a white linen coat, dark pants and cloth cap. Address JOHN LOBAN, 267 Chicago avenue, or Post Office Box 2459.

WANTED—City Railroad Car Tickets. Address Post Office 2776, with price. oc14x3t

WANTED—By an experienced Shepherd, a partner with a capital of $600 or $1,000 in breeding and raising Wool and Cashmere Goats. Direct to "SHEPHERD, P. O. Box 1849." oc14x3t

WANTED—Board in a private Christian family by a gentleman, wife, and little boy. Terms must be low. Address "Boarding," Tribune Office. oc14x1t

WANTED—A suite of rooms suitable for a first-class Dentist's Office, furnished or not, in a genteel private residence. Address P. O. Box 4715. oc14x1w

WANTED TO EXCHANGE A Stock of STAPLE GOODS, Of from twelve to twenty thousand dollars, for half cash or notes that are equivalent, and half in productive unincumbered property, at fair prices. These goods do not, and are not, the odd rust of fade; do not run out of sizes, nor require sorting up. The House is first-rate credit and doing a good paying business, with a good set of customers. None need apply who cannot comply with the terms. Address, with real name and description and cash prices of property, Box 4235. oc14-g68-1w

HOUSEKEEPERS SITUATION WANTED in a first-class hotel, or in a gentleman's private family, for a lady who is experienced and in every way qualified to take charge of the above position. One speaking German preferred. The best of references will be given. Address "MRS. HALLIBURTON, Box 6086."

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn Thirty Dollars a week. Apply to VIRTUE & CO., 117 South Clark street, Chicago. WALTER F. COTTLE, North Western Agent, Post Office Box 2479.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 161 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 124 West Randolph street. Any body procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 38 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Dwelling House containing seven rooms and summer kitchen, in good order. Also, a large stable upon lot #3424, on West Madison street. The Horse Railroad is passing the house. Apply to STEPHENS BROTHERS, 138 West Randolph street. oc14x3t

TO RENT.—North Side Residence—Three story brick house to rent, and the Furniture for sale. Apply at 233 North Dearborn street. oc14x1w

TO RENT.—The three-story Stone Front Dwelling, 200 North Lasalle street. This house is well finished, Frescoed Parlors and Hall, and includes all modern improvements. Apply at 202 North Lasalle street, or to G. S. HUBBARD, 12 River street.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, Opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT.—A large Cottage House on Michigan Avenue near Monroe street. It has ten rooms, gas, water, bath, etc. To be leased with furniture. Apply to HORNER & PECK, 116 Randolph street.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, ... by 150 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, house and warehouse adjoining, ... Also, two first-class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 18 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—A large two story House on Michigan Avenue, south of 12th St. East front. House has fourteen rooms, with gas, water, bath-rooms, &c. There is a good yard and barn on premises. Inquire of Keith, Faxon & Co., 44 and 46 Lake St., or of Wiley Bro's & Co., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington street, Room No. 6.

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT—The corner Store in Portland Block, soon to be vacated by the Mechanical Bakery Company, together with the adjoining Store, formerly occupied by the New York Marble Company, are offered for rent on favorable terms. ... They are offered only to Bankers. For terms apply to J. M. PARKER, Room No. 2, Portland Block.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Lost.

LOST—A black beaver Business Coat in going from the Post Office via State street to corner of Jackson. Coat contained notes and accounts of no value to any one except the owner. Whoever will return the same to the store of H. P. GINDLEY & CO., at 245 State street, or Tribune Office, will be suitably rewarded.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WETTER, who arrived in Milwaukee from Prussia in August, ... He was last heard of in McGregor, Iowa, February, 1861 ... EDWARD ROELLE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Pens, Ink or Paper filled in short order and at the lowest rates. ... STEVENS & BOGERS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion, $ .. One Square, each subsequent day, (Sr. $1) ... One Square, two weeks, (Sr. $7.00) ... One Square, one month, (Sr. $9.00) ... One Square, three months, (Sr. $15.00) ... One Square, six months, (Sr. $20.00) ... One Square, one year ... Schedule of prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month; 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month; 25.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES AT No. 107 DEARBORN STREET, BY H. ALEXANDER. On MONDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 9½ o'clock, New and Second-Hand Furniture, Bedsteads and Tables, Mattresses, Lounges and Stoves.

CLEARING OUT TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY, &c. On TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 9 o'clock. CROCKERY DEALERS AND GROCERS ATTEND. The entire balance will be closed out at this sale, in lots to suit purchasers, and the assortment will yet be found very complete, and worthy of your attention.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, Marble and Alabaster Statuary, Rich Silver Ware, Bohemian Glassware, China and Rich Fancy Ornaments, At Auction. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 15th and 16th, commencing in the afternoon at 2½ and evening at 7½ o'clock each day, at our salesrooms, No. 82 LAKE STREET. The above comprises a large and valuable stock of pure White Italian Statuaries, viz: Sappho, by Pradier; Dancing Girl; Canova's Dianna; Three Graces; Venus and Adonis; Boy with Rabbit; Diana and Endymion; Bacchus and Ariadne; Diana of Gables; Flowers by Pradier; and other Groups. FANCY ORNAMENTS. Valuable Vases of all sizes, and every variety of style and ornament. Pure White Alabaster and other Marble Ornaments in great variety, embracing many articles of rare beauty very seldom met with in this country. RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE. Tea Setts, elegantly embossed; Castors with fine cut Bottles; Cake Baskets, Wine Setts, Salvers, Flower Vases, Goblets and Cups, Spoons, Forks, Ice Pitchers, and a great variety of other articles. BOHEMIAN GLASS AND CHINA WARE. Cut and Engraved Setts of Decanters, Liquor Setts, Toilet Bottles and Finger Bowls, High Vases, Tea Setts, Lemonade Setts, Fruit Bowls, Colognes, Card Holders, Card Receivers, Rich China Toilet Setts, 12 pieces, including a superb variety of other rich and valuable goods. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the goods. The stock will be on exhibition on MONDAY, and in the evening prior to the sale, and all will positively be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the day of sale. Seats will be furnished for Ladies attending. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF New and Second-Hand Household Furniture, PIANO FORTE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Oct. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms No. 82 Lake street, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture from a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Diningroom, and Chamber Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloth, Hair and other Mattresses, Lounges, Hall Stands, Book Cases. Also, a great variety of New Furniture. PIANO FORTE—One new 7 octave Rosewood Case and Full Iron Frame Piano, finished four round corners. Sale positive. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 Lake street. TRADE SALE OF 250 Lots of Crockery and Glassware AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Oct. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, 250 lots of the best quality of White Crockery and C. C. Ware, in dozen Goblets. Sale positive and without reserve. Goods can be seen in the afternoon before the sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, [Opposite the Tremont House.] Regular Sale Days, At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake Street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Oct 14th, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 18th, Under Shirts and Pants, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Wool Socks, Brown Sheeting, Buck Gauntlets. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake Street, corner of Franklin. On TUESDAY, Oct. 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., 100 cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Stoves, Glass, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the wants of the trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

Candidates.

COUNTY CLERK. CHICAGO, Oct. 12th, 1861. T. B. CARTER, Esq.—We, the undersigned, request that you announce yourself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election. Davis, Sawyer & Co., Field, Benedict & Co., Lewis, Page & Co., March Brothers, ... J. H. Dunham, William Blair, L. D. Olmsted & Co., ... and others. CHICAGO, Oct. 12th, 1861. Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, L. D. Olmsted & Co., and others. GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your request I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk at the coming November election. T. B. CARTER.

SAMUEL A. IRVIN is a Candidate for Judge of the County Court.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the People. MURRAY F. TULEY.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Sustain the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—WILLIAM T. BARRON offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the coming November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

A. R. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew ... offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST CO. ...

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

A LOOK AHEAD.

So much of the future welfare of the Republic depends upon the success of Gen. McClellan at Washington, that he is a bold man who can contemplate the possibility of his defeat, without a chill of horror. His triumph with that magnificent army—the best fed, clothed, armed and equipped body of men that ever in equal numbers entered the field—would open a plain and easy way to the Gulf, on which the victorious young hero would camp before the end of March, scooping out the very focus of discontent on his way. Beaten on the Potomac, the rebels have made their last great effort. All their military resources, save in men, are aggregated at the point of interest, and if they are lost, the game is up, or is reduced to a series of petty operations that may continue for a year or more, costing much life and considerable expenditure on each side; but which, if the North remains undivided, cannot affect the the final result. This is not all. The war, so far, on the part of the South, has been conducted upon the idea that her men are invincible—an idea strengthened and confirmed by that fatal 21st of July. A defeat of their ablest Generals commanding the most formidable force that the rebellious States can ever put into the field, having in hand the entire warlike resources of all Secessia, would be a discouragement from which no assurance of future successes could arouse the vanquished troops. Serving even now unwillingly or under the delusion that it is only a holiday task that they have undertaken, a rout would open their eyes to the magnitude of the work before them; and in spite of the impassioned appeals of their leaders, the clamor for peace or for an accommodation on upon some terms, would inevitably make itself heard. Again, the march of an army flushed with victory, through the districts of the South where the curse of human bondage rests with blackest shadow—along down the eastern shore of Virginia, through North and South Carolina to Georgia and the Gulf—would demonstrate the effect of the rebellion upon the institution that has caused it. The boast of the South that the slaves are without the noble impulses of freedom, and that they are forever content to be as beasts in the field or market-place, would be brought to the test; and lucky will the threatened inhabitants of all that Southern country be, if, after emancipation has been so long withheld, and finally wrested by force from unwilling but unrepentant masters, the bondmen, goaded by the recollection of lives of hardship and wrong, do not, as they hail the approach of, or fall in behind our victorious legions, take into their own hands the punishment of the nameless crimes of which they have been the objects. Of this we may be sure, that at home, on his plantation, with the arms that he carried to the field, will be the place of every owner of human chattels, where, as a guard over his own household, he may repress the first tendencies to revolt which his impatient and restive "things" may manifest as the news of their possible liberation flies in advance of the army of the Republic. A regiment of Federal troops on the James river or the Congaree, would scatter an army of ten thousand dealers in flesh and blood. Once more: The credit of the rebel Government is contained in the hope of success. That hope, jostled by a stunning defeat, would tumble to the ground; and the means and appliances—the apologies for money—by which the war has been carried on, would become worthless and of no avail. In the brief and desperate continuation of the struggle, forced loans, arbitrary requisitions, or illimitable issues of worthless promises to pay, would be the only resources of the army and the exchequer. How long the war could be continued with such internal disorders and causes of popular revolt, and with ports hermetically sealed to the ingress or egress of commerce, the fiercest of the rebels would be at no loss to determine.

A fortnight will probably solve the problem of which the battle on the Potomac is the key. The events of the day point to that period as one beyond which inaction cannot extend.

INFLATION—COUNTERFEITING.

One of the worst evils inseparable, in all past experience, to bank-issues, is the spirit of speculation they foster and the inflation in prices they produce, followed by sudden contraction in the volume of the currency, and consequent bankruptcy and ruin. So long as two hundred millions of "promises to pay" are under the control of bank-directors, whose rule of action is to make the most they can out of their own debts, these financial revulsions are sure to come at least once in every generation. Such has been the experience of the past, and if the present system is continued, such, inevitably, will be the result in the future. But if by the means indicated in our last article, or by any other, Treasury Notes are gradually made to take the place of ordinary bank bills, we can see no element in the ordinary business of the country that could cause a financial crash similar to those of 1837—'57. Those notes would simply represent so much coin. They would pass from hand to hand in the ordinary transaction of business; they would be received in payment of all dues, and the amount in circulation would be regulated by the ordinary transactions of the Government. No junta in a bank parlor could expand or contract their values at pleasure by an arbitrary change in the amount of currency in circulation. Business done in these notes or in coin would move along steadily and smoothly in well defined channels, and those who, by a life of industry, had saved something for old age, would no longer be in danger of having it swept away by causes over which they had not the least possible control.

Another important consideration is that the use of Treasury Notes would greatly lessen the danger of loss to the people from counterfeiters. With a thousand banks all issuing bills of different denominations, it is utterly impossible for men in ordinary business to remember them so as to escape loss from counterfeit bills. The aggregate loss annually sustained by the people from this source is enormous. The ability to do this is a strong temptation to and fruitful source of crime. There is scarcely a prison in the country that does not contain from one to a score of victims.

Now, if Treasury Notes become the circulating medium, by seeing them so constantly the whole people would become experts, and it would become next to impossible for a counterfeit bill to obtain any circulation. Hundreds and thousands of sharp eyes would be upon it, all of whom by constantly seeing the genuine would be able at once to detect the bogus. Instead of having a perfect medley of currency there would be in circulation five, ten, twenty, fifty, and hundred dollar bills, and, as they are and should be engraved in the best style, all the people would become so familiar with these five different bills that imposition would be about impossible. To remember and to know good money as the currency now is, is as difficult as it would be to name each man of ten thousand in a crowd by passing through them rapidly once a year; while to distinguish the Treasury Notes would become like naming the half dozen men with whom one is in most intimate daily intercourse.

Coin too would become more plenty, and for the reasons above given, the danger of imposition from counterfeits would become proportionably less. The color, size, weight and ring of the true metallic would become so familiar to every eye and ear that the detection of the bogus would be instantaneous. Now if a man gets a yellow coin he crams it into his pocket without much thought as to whether it is good or bad. Gold is much more plenty than it has been; but one gets hold of it so seldom that he can easily remember from whom it was received and return it if its genuineness is disputed. It is also true that comparatively speaking, there is very little counterfeit coin in circulation; but the people will be glad to become so familiar with the genuine, that what little bogus there is would at once be detected.

In every view in which we have been been able to regard them, these Treasury notes are just the thing to form both a reliable and national currency. Several of our railways and banks are paying them out, and it is to be hoped they will soon find their way into the pockets of all the people.

NEW REGULAR REGIMENTS.

It is really singular that the War Department does not consolidate the eleven fragments of regiments of regulars. An experiment vigorously prosecuted for three months, has proved the impossibility of filling up to the maximum standard the new regiments which Congress authorized the President to raise. Each regiment was to contain three battalions of 800 men, or 2,400 to the regiment, making an augmentation of our standing army of 26,400 soldiers. The regiments are abundantly officered, but up to this day less than 4,000 recruits have been obtained—not enough for two regiments on the proposed plan. The officers selected to command these troops are mostly West Pointers, and are badly needed in the field to command the volunteers. Here are some five hundred commissioned officers drawing pay and rations, and waiting for their regiments to fill up. The war will be over before that is done. Shall this waste of money and officers go on? Can public necessities afford it? We urge the President and Secretary of War to put a stop to this business, and suggest that recruits already enlisted be used in part to fill up the old regiments, and what are left be collected into one new regiment and sent to the seat of war. Let the officers be distributed among the volunteer regiments where their skill will be of great benefit to the army. A few Second Lieutenants might be left to continue the recruiting stations and pick up what men they can. There is Col. Cooke's regiment of regulars, containing 600 men, now on its way to Washington. Why should not 400 of the recruits encamped at Desplaines, be taken to fill up its thin ranks? Those men are well drilled and ready to go into active service, and do something useful for their country. This plan would reduce the current expenses of the regular service and greatly promote its efficiency.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The quota of Iowa is 17,550 men. The Iowa *State Register* claims that she has now at least 22,000 under arms, not including two or three thousand that have enlisted in other States. It makes up the figures by counting all the regiments in camp, and estimating the Home Guards along the border, who are doing good service although without pay. No one has ever doubted Iowa. We imagine the proposition to "draft" was not so much to get the troops, as it was to get them and at the same time prevent heartburnings and jealousy among the great multitude offering themselves. In the late campaign, one of the most potent causes operating against Gov. Kirkwood, was the fact that in selecting companies to fill up regiments he necessarily disappointed nine in ten of the parties offering to recruit them. A draft, or an allotment, would have obviated all this difficulty.

The quota of New York, as we have already announced, is decided by the census bureau to be an even hundred thousand men. Apportioned by counties, the following results appear:—New York City, 20,908; Brooklyn, 7,155; Erie, 3,682; Albany, 2,948; Oneida, 2,720; Monroe, 2,612; Westchester, 2,538; Onondaga, 2,453; Rensselaer, 2,226; St. Lawrence, 2,183. Of these, New York City alone has given anything like its full proportion, and as 20,000 men for the city and suburbs (including Brooklyn), is no more than their share, it will be seen how empty is the boast that the city has overrun its quota. Figures are an infallible test. Governor Morgan says something about raising a quarter of a million men. Better raise the 100,000 first.

Congressman Kellogg's cavalry regiment at Grand Rapids, Mich., has succeeded so well that enough men are left, after a full regiment, to make the nucleus of a second. The State enumerates the regiments thus:—1st, Col. Brodhead's, raised independently, and now at Washington; 2d, Col. Kellogg's; and 3d, the regiment being raised after Kellogg's, the officers for which have not yet been appointed.

The 5th New Hampshire regiment is commanded by Col. Edward E. Cross, who has gained somewhat of a reputation upon the Plains and especially in Arizona.

Ohio Election.

The election in the Western Reserve part of Ohio resembled the handle on a jug—all on one side. In Portage county the vote was for Tod, Union, 3,467, Jewett, Democrat, 566. Painesville, Lake county, voted Tod 570, Jewett 15. Cuyahoga Falls, Tod 291, Jewett 1. Akron, Tod 637, Jewett 10. In 46 townships and cities upon the Western Reserve, including Cleveland and Sandusky county, Tod's vote is 15,218, and Jewett's vote 3,736; Tod's majority 11,482.

The reported figures from twenty-eight counties, including Cleveland and Cincinnati with their respective counties, foot up Tod 26,021; Jewett 1,830; a majority for Tod of 24,191. At this rate the Tod majority should be about 70,000 in the State, and would be if the vote had been a full one, but as everybody expected the Union ticket would carry, no one went to much pains to get the voters to the polls. The Democrats tried to steal a march on their lazy Union opponents, and actually managed to carry a dozen counties in the State, when the Union men might have carried every one had they made proper exertion. The Democrats headed their tickets "for the Union and War," and thereby retained the support of thousands of Democrats who otherwise would have voted the Union ticket. The Democratic leaders played the same game in Iowa, Indiana and Pennsylvania, loudly professing to be for the war to the hilt, and claiming to be better Unionists than the Union men themselves.

Paper Duties in England.

The bill abolishing the Paper Duty in Great Britain went into effect on the first of October. The manufacture of news and book paper is now free of duty, the same as in the United States. The cost has been reduced something like four cents on the pound, and publishers of newspapers are reducing their subscription terms to something like the American standard. Penny daily papers are starting up in all the large towns—the penny being nearly equal to two cents of our currency. The weekly sheets are reducing their price. The *Weekly Times* (no relation of the Thunderer) announces that its circulation, since the reduction of price, on Sept. 1, to a penny, has reached the enormous amount of 250,000 copies. The *Weekly Times* is a radical paper, strongly Republican in its sentiments, and opposed to the union of Church and State and the system of primogeniture and landed aristocracy. It advocates "Manhood Suffrage," vote by ballot, and equal Parliamentary districts. Its immense circulation, which is double that of the New York Weekly *Tribune*, shows how wide spread must be Republican ideas among the masses of the English people.

Newspapers will multiply enormously in England, in consequence of their future cheapness, and the more they circulate the more will liberal and Democratic ideas be diffused among the people. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, the builders of the lightning rotary presses, will reap a fortune from the repeal of the paper duties, as it will quadruple their orders for fast presses. They now supply all the leading British newspaper establishments.

Postmaster at Cape Girardeau.

The military authorities at Cape Girardeau, by order of Col. Plummer, of the 11th Missouri, commanding post, have taken possession of the Post Office and placed Maj. John C. Bennett, 10th Iowa, in charge.

POST ROUTE CONVENTION.—Congressmen Ashley, of Ohio, Mitchell, of Indiana, and Beaman, of Michigan, have united in calling a convention at Toledo, on the 29th, to consult upon additional post route facilities for that region.

NEW REGIMENTS.—The Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. Wm. Vinson, and Col. L. J. Hampton are actively engaged in raising regiments in the upper counties of the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Within the Lines—A Night Movement—A Terrible Mistake—Another "Lesson"—Falls Church—Preparing to Shell them a Little—A Glimpse at the Rebels—Munson's Hill—Nightfall in the Camp.

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1861.

Let us finish our tour within the lines, and make a call on a Chicago friend at the same time. We find him in the tent of the Brigade Surgeon of Gen. Smith's Brigade, Dr. S. R. Haven. Pausing here to refresh man and beast, we set out again, the Surgeon himself leading the way.

We go the same route that the six thousand went in a night movement on Tuesday of last week. They filed out along this narrow road, leading southwesterly, infantry and artillery, in that night without a moon. We came to a point where they found trees felled across the road. At this place we are still going southwesterly from Chain Bridge, now five miles distant. Here at this blockade in the road on that night march, axemen are set at work, and at the same time, are sent out quietly and silently five hundred men in each direction, deployed as skirmishers, to right and left. The woods are thick, and in some places made well nigh jungles by a close second growth of pine. The skirmishers push forward in almost utter darkness. No one knows when he may come upon the enemy. The way is cleared at last, and the column moves on down the road, and up and around the crest of a moderate ridge. The road here makes a turn to the north. The orders to the skirmish party on either side, were to sweep the woods thoroughly and join the main column in the road beyond this bend. They did so, and as scout after scout came up on either side of the road, each began to fire at the moving masses over the way, dimly seen in the now struggling moonlight—their own friends. The column came up within range, and hearing the skirmish ahead, preparations were made to sustain their friends, engaged, as they supposed, with a party of the rebels. The artillery unlimbered, the infantry began to fire at random. Shot began to tell on the close column; portions of the line become confused and broken. The wounded were numerous and the dead a sad list already, and the work had but just begun, when a timely discovery made only by daring gallantry of some of the officers prevented the murderous opening of fire by the artillery. What a night they passed in the field where we now stand, that column with its wounded and dying and dead, Dr. Haven the only Surgeon present, without ambulances, with only a pocket case, without even a lantern! The men and officers speak in the highest terms of his coolness, and skill and tact. By the light of a newspaper kept burning he tied a femoral artery. With blankets and poles he improvised litters, and morning dawned upon a brigade thoroughly thankful their terrible misadventure was no worse.

Of course we read this at the time in the telegraphic dispatches, but here we are on the very spot. Here lie the fragments of the artillery pole broken by of one its wounded and plunging horses, yonder is a grave, there are others at the camp, and around us here lie the slain horses in whose vicinity we do not tarry. So we go up the hill.

And now look round you and see how the axemen have under military necessity, made sad havoc along these hillsides. It is as if the forest had fallen before a huge reaper, its every tooth a stout volunteer with his axe. For square miles in extent, the woods have been cut down, to furnish no covert for the enemy, and the trees lie an inextricable mass of limbs and trunks, awaiting after a time only the touch of fire to leave for their verdure the blackness of ashes. Such is war.

We now pass from the range of hills into a more open, beautiful farming region. We are near the western outposts. Stand here and facing west you see Falls Church a mile south of us, one white village spire above the trees. Our pickets are there and the village is our remotest outpost. Twenty minutes' ride beyond it and you would have the chances in your favor, or otherwise, of a trip to Secessia at the expense of C. S. A. Did you not know we were so near? We are on the line.

Just at the right of us, some boys of a Michigan regiment are clearing a hillock of underbrush and half-grown trees. They tell us a field battery is to be brought up, thence to shell yonder woods two miles away on the hill, where the presence of a rebel battery is suspected. Are they so near? We are shown a furrow cut in the earth of an adjoining field, fifty yards from where we stand. A shell from over yonder in those woods struck there this morning, showing good glasses and a tolerable aim in the rebels, for Gen. Porter and his staff were riding to Falls Church, and were the objects of this mark of attention.

At this, some of our party propose to dig out the shell, but the Michigan boys have anticipated that trophy hunt. So we go on to Falls Church, watching the hill yonder, where our search for a vision of rebels is repaid by seeing a squad of their cavalry gallop along the edge of the woods.

A scrap of paper is picked up by one of the party—the tag of a bundle addressed to "Mr. J. F. W. Delevane, Capt. Harrington's Company, 9th Reg't So. Carolina Volunteers, Manassas, Va. Care of Mr. Myers." So, about here, Mr. Myers must have executed his commission, and the private of Capt. Harrington's Company made happy in its possession.

We see other traces of the war, the sad relics of homes destroyed, and count as we ride along the still standing chimney stacks of eleven burned dwellings. "Doctor," said we to one of our companions, an old resident of Chicago, "this is melancholy enough; some of these were the homes of Union men." "Yes," rejoined the Doctor (whom some of your readers may recognize "from the remark he made,")—"Bad enough, bad enough; but then, I suppose the boys burned them for the same reason that so many hate homœopathy." We waited for the point, and knew he would not miss it. "*They want to see the medicine operate.*"

It is gratifying to know, however, that the strict orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief will put a strong check on such "operations" in the future. These ruined homes are the first instalment of the ruin Virginia invited to her bosom when she joined her fortune with the rebellion.

We ride on until Munson's Hill is before us, its smooth, bald crest wearing a mural crown, about whose Federal guns there is this time no sham. And now as the sun is setting redly behind the hills where lie the rebel camps, we turn our horses homeward, still among camps, still thickly surrounded by the canvas villages among which we have been all day riding.

The camp fires glow brightly, and bring into view amid the leafy coverts, studies the old Dutch masters would have loved to paint, the firelight flashing fitfully on polished bayonet and barrel as the guards face their rounds. The pickets now subject us and our pass to the light of a lantern, for evening shades have fallen fast upon these camps by the Potomac, and how full of eloquence and feeling is the hour.

Think of the loving hearts of the vast multitude of mothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts, turning at nightfall to this vast camp, and these soldier-boys by the Potomac, from homes far away, and scattered through all the wide North, from Maine to Michigan and Minnesota.

So we have made our round and traversed the camp northward, and return by two different roads; and here is Long Bridge again, and yonder glancing across the waters, the lights of Washington. The countersign must serve us now, and we got it at Headquarters, and again we are without the lines, and shortly our horse's feet are clattering down Pennsylvania avenue. S.

Archbishop Hughes' Letter.

CHICAGO, October 11, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—In yesterday's issue you naturally enough express your surprise at Archbishop Hughes, of the reply to Brownson's great article headed "Slavery and the War." I beg leave to remind you that the Archbishop is not the visible head of the Catholic Church in the United States. The Primatial See is in Baltimore; and Archbishop Kendrick, its present illustrious incumbent, is too apostolic a prelate to say one word which directly or indirectly might have the effect of riveting the chains of domestic slavery on the poor children of Africa.

Suppose this to be Archbishop Hughes' letter, it will be taken for what it is worth by the Catholics of America. A miserable clique of politicians and traitors in disguise, such as Bennett of the *Herald*, will applaud the letter in question; but the good and the charitable of every creed and of every clime will hail Brownson's great article in behalf of the downtrodden African, as one worthy of a great statesman and a Christian man.

Yours, respectfully,
AN IRISHMAN.

A Miraculous Escape from Starvation.

The Memphis *Argus* gives the following account of a miraculous escape from starvation, of a gentleman residing in Lauderdale county, Tennessee, near Hale's Point:

"Last week he was out hunting in a large bottom in his neighborhood, and he observed a wild goose fly out of a large cypress stump, which was some twenty feet high. His knowledge of the habit of these geese led him to believe that the goose had a nest in the stump. On the outside of the stump were a number of vines, which he pulled up to peep in and get possession of the eggs. After he had succeeded in getting to the top of the stump, he discovered a large number of eggs some six or eight feet down inside. The nest, he supposed, was on a firm foundation, and he accordingly let himself down inside; but, when he struck the substance on which the nest was built, he discovered that it had no foundation, and soon found himself sinking to the bottom of the tree.

The inside of the tree was rotten and would not bear his weight. Now, he was in a dilemma, five miles from any habitation, inside of a stump twenty feet high, with no prospect of any assistance, with nothing to subsist on but the goose eggs. He screamed and yelled until he was nearly exhausted, no one coming within hearing distance. On the third day after his "incarceration," two gentlemen were out hunting and came within hearing distance. They were very much frightened at hearing a man groaning inside of the stump, and for sometime they could not reconcile themselves to what it meant, but having learned that the gentleman had been missing from home several days, they were soon satisfied that it was no "ghost" inside the tree. They procured axes and soon the prisoner was liberated. He swears he will never attempt to rob a goose's nest, situated as that one was, again.

WHEAT FOR FRANCE.—The demand for wheat for export to France still continues. At Wisbeach alone 20,000 qrs. are now waiting to be shipped on French account, and the corn trade throughout the eastern district has received a very decided impetus from this cause. At Ipswich, for instance, one merchant alone purchased the other day 2,000 qrs. for export. At Boston, again, large quantities of new corn are constantly leaving for France.—*English paper.*

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Facts, Rumors and Speculations from Various Sources.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1861.

The following dispatches were received tonight at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES SHIP SUSQUEHANNA, Off Hatteras Inlet, Oct. 6, 1861.

SIR: Late in the afternoon of the 4th inst., I received information that the enemy had landed a large force at Chicomicomico and Kine Keet, and that the Indiana regiment posted there was in full retreat before them; also, that our three tugs in the inlet were aground or disabled. The steamer Fanny had been captured the day before.

I at once got under way the ship and the Monticello, and anchored for the night close to shore, in Hatteras cove. At daybreak, I found our troops in and about the light house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for twenty four hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of their commanding officer, remained for their protection during the day.

Learning that the enemy were still in large force at Kine Keet, I sent the Monticello to drive them off, which important service was performed by Lieutenant Commanding Braine, with great effect and good conduct. His report is enclosed.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. LARDNER, Captain.

To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, &c.

UNITED STATES SHIP MONTICELLO, Off Cape Hatteras, N. C., October 5, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras shoals at 12:30 p.m., and stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft.

At 1:30 p.m., we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Keet, at the same time a regiment marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside flying the same flag.

As they came out of the woods at Kine Keet, we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at the distance of three-quarters of a mile.

At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three guns, driving them up to a clump of woods, in which they took refuge, and abreast of which their steamer lay.

We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats for their vessels, evidently in great confusion, and suffering greatly from our fire.

Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two boats, filled with men, were struck by our shots and destroyed. Three more steamers came down the Sound, and took a position opposite the woods. We were shelling also two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them from half-past one o'clock p.m., until half-past three p.m., when two men were discovered on the sea-beach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them, at the same time, with our fire.

Upon the boat nearing the beach, they took to the water. One of them (private Warren O. Haven, of Company H, 20th Indiana Regiment,) was successful in reaching the boat. The other man, private Charles White, Company H, 20th Regiment Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

Private Haven informs me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th, and that he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shell fell into two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces, and sinking them; also that several of the officers were killed. Their horses were seen running about the beach. He had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to their vessels.

Private Haven now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them. We were now close in three fathoms of water, and our shell told with effect.

Six steamers were now off the Point, one of which I recognized as the Fanny.

At 5:25 p.m., we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our rifled cannon, a Parrott 32-pounder, and struck the Fanny, I think, once. I found the range of the piece much short of what I had anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth bore 32-pounder.

I enclose herewith the memorandum of the ammunition expended to-day.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lieutenant D. S. BRAINE,
Commanding U.S. steamer Monticello.

To Captain J. L. Lardner, commanding U. S. steamer Susquehanna, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

[From Washington Letter of the 9th.]

The review of artillery and cavalry yesterday, showed the rapid progress which has been made in strengthening these two important arms of the service. Gen. McClellan is evidently well aware that at Alma and Inkermann, at Solferino and Magenta, those greatest of modern combats, "Fortune favored the side having the heaviest artillery," and he has also endeavored to supply the want of cavalry manifest at Bull Run. The State of New York has done great service to the young commander by lending the General Government a score of Parrott guns, with carriages, caissons and full equipments, and thus enabling him to immediately fit out four batteries. A large majority of the newly enlisted cannoniers are also from New York, many of them veterans who have served in the European armies.

The review was on the large uninclosed plateau east of the Capitol, which is tolerably level, but undrained, so that the rains of the previous night filled all the holes and hollows with water, which the feet of the horses soon worked into the clay, forming a thick mud which was bespattered over the lower portions of both the men and their steeds. This was probably preferable to the dust which would otherwise have covered everything as with a cloud.

The troops were paraded in triple lines, each one forming a right angle. On the right was the artillery, eighteen full batteries, reaching past the angle in the lines, and on the left was the cavalry, six thousand five hundred strong. Behind the cavalry were the woods bordering the Eastern branch, while before them loomed up the Capitol, with its unfinished dome.

The spectators were numerous. President Lincoln and wife, with Secretary Seward, Mr. Fred Seward and wife, came on the ground in carriages, and had some difficulty in passing within the line of sentries, as the sergeant of the guard had orders not to admit any vehicles within his bounds. But General Porter came to the relief of the distinguished guests, and Mr. Lincoln complimented the sergeant as he made way for the Presidential equipages. The Brazilian Minister was present with his family, and the remaining *elite* of Washington were there, the ladies standing on the boxes of carriages, forming a scene very like the Derby races.

At noon precisely, a Major-General's salute announced the presence of the commander of the Potomac, who galloped on the ground, followed by his staff, and escorted by Captain Barker's Chicago Dragoons. Gen. McClellan's features are too well known to be described, but it would be impossible to portray the energy and vitality which characterized him as he passed down the line on his chestnut charger, "inspecting" almost every man, horse, and weapon, with a critical eye. He is evidently one of those "born to command."

In the staff were the officers upon whom the General depends to see that his plans are carried out, and who are soldiers of experience, with General Blenker and other brigadiers, the French Princes, and other foreign military men. The "stars and stripes," which designated the position of the reviewing officer, had been placed nearly opposite the angle in the line, and there the President and his party had taken a position, but the General ordered it to be changed to higher ground, near the right of the line.

"Prepare to pass in review! Artillery by batteries! Cavalry by companies! Right wheel! Forward march!" and the imposing column commenced its defile, the mounted bands and trumpeters playing at the second turn, and wheeling out after they had passed the reviewing cortege. The regulars headed the artillery, but the volunteer batteries appeared to almost equal advantage, while the different pattern of guns—Parrott's, James', Whitworth's and old regulation—showed that our army has all the modern improvements.

The cavalry was led by the Second dragoons, with a full band, a gallant corps, which far eclipsed the volunteers behind them, especially the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troopers, who are not exactly up to the mark.

The long array passed but once in review, at a walk, and then left the field in separate corps, to the disappointment of those who had expected to witness evolutions of the line. Gen. McClellan then rode to his quarters, and the spectators dispersed, every one well satisfied with this specimen of the reorganized army.

LATER FROM ARIZONA.

I have just seen a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, a secession paper published at Mesilla, Arizona Territory, dated on the 10th of August last. From this it appears that a complete secession Government has been organized there, from Governor down to justice of the peace—the Governor being the notorious John R. Baylor, well known for his violent pro-slavery feelings. The *Times* calls for troops, in order to enable the traitors to hold the Territory, and apprehends an attack by way of Southern California, and by the regular troops still quartered in the New Mexican department, now on the borders of Arizona. It appears that three regiments of these troops are in New Mexico, and it is supposed they could be largely increased from the floating population of the neighboring Territory of Colorado. The *Times* demands the extermination of the whole Indian race. It boasts that, by the abandonment of Fort Staunton by the United States troops, on the 8th of August, property equal to three hundred thousand dollars has fallen into the hands of the traitors, including the fort, and adds that not a single Federal soldier is now left on the soil of Arizona.—*Forney's Washington Letter.*

HOW THEY ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.

There is a gradual and steady advance of our army upon the receding lines of the army of the enemy, south of the Potomac. Regiment after regiment, and occasionally whole brigades, strike their tents and advance a mile or two towards the enemy, and then commence cutting down the trees and strengthening their positions. Where the pickets of the enemy stood three days ago, our men were at work yesterday. There is a general and a successful crowding of the enemy off. As an illustration of the manner in which this is, at least in some cases, done, I will state an incident in my experience yesterday. I was riding beyond Falls Church, and met two Pennsylvania soldiers who cautioned me not to proceed no farther, as our out pickets had just informed them that the rebel scouts were within half a mile of us, and would probably fire upon us from the thicket, if an opportunity occurred. I turned to retrace my steps, but had not gone half a dozen rods when I met a whole regiment advancing, each man with a musket in one hand and an axe in the other. With a bold front they pushed on directly towards the rebel scouts, who retreated before them, and our troops commenced cutting away the trees that had afforded the enemy good hiding places, from which they had been firing upon our men. The regiment that upon this occasion took up an advance position was the Massachusetts Ninth, Col. Cass; an Erie, Pa.; an Indiana, and two New York regiments supported them, in case of an attack.

WHERE THEY ARE NOW.

The fact is well worth recalling that nearly all the men in the last Congress who voted against the prosecution of the war—with the exception of those from the free States—have either entered the rebel army within a short time past, or are preparing to do so. Both Mr. Burnett and Senator Breckinridge, of Kentucky, are believed to be now holding commissions under Davis, and it is asserted, with some confidence, that Senator Powell, of the same State, and Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, will follow their example. Here, then, is a fitting comment upon the professions of these men in favor of the Constitution during the special session. Mr. Breckinridge has probably been the most illogical of the set. His cry was "State Rights," and yet he is now one of those who are calling upon the rebel troops to invade Kentucky, thus ignoring and rejecting the action of the constituted authorities of his own State. Hereafter the men who have taken ground against the war in the free States, and denounced the Administration, according to the teachings of Breckinridge, will either be compelled to take sides boldly against the war, or else to admit that they have been shamefully deceived.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

The other day, as the President and General Cameron were going over to the review in Virginia, it was necessary for them to drive through Fort Runyon. There are two gates, and the rule is to keep to the right to prevent confusion; the right road was blocked up, and the President was in a hurry, so he ordered his driver to go through the left; he attempted, but the guard stopped him; the driver insisted on going, and said the President ordered it. "That dodge won't do; you cannot go, so back your horses out," he replied; and old Abe, laughing, said, "We had better fall back;" and so they backed out and took to the right.

THE WEATHER AND ROADS IN VIRGINIA.

The rains have made the Virginia roads almost impassable for troops and heavily loaded wagons. The new military roads along the Potomac are in much better condition than the ordinary roads. The weather is quite cool; fires are started in almost every house, overcoats and blankets are in great demand, and the wind, whistling through the trees, reminds one that winter is close at hand. The rebels, now without tents, blankets, pants or shoes—must sit and shiver by the camp fire at night, or suffer bitterly from the damp, cool air.

GALLANTRY IN THE NAVY.

There have been so few opportunities for the officers and men of our navy to distinguish themselves in the present war, up to this time, that we should make the most of those occasions where there has been unusual gallantry displayed. The recent exploit of the boat expedition from the Colorado to Pensacola, was one of those bold and brilliant deeds that deserve to be always remembered. The boarding and burning of the rebel privateer Judith, at her wharf, after a spirited contest with the crew, will rank with some of the dashing deeds of our early wars with Tripoli and Great Britain. Lieut. John H. Russell, of the navy, who commanded in this expedition, deserves to be honored and rewarded, as one of the bravest and most skillful of our young naval officers. The circumstances of his being a Marylander, adds to the interest of the event in which he figured, and our fellow-citizens of that State have a right to be proud of him.

"En Avant."

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 23d.]

The weather for the last two weeks has been splendid. The earth, saturated heretofore by an unusual quantity of rain, has become thoroughly dried, the streams have resumed their usual channels, or shrunk within their usual borders. The atmosphere is exceedingly brilliant, reminding us of that purest of American seasons, the Indian summer. There never was more propitious weather for military operations. And we are reminded by the date at the head of this day's issue, that the equinox is upon us, accompanied by its usual concomitants of clouds, rain and storms. It seems as though nature herself had espoused our cause, and invites us to come forward. We cannot always calculate upon her favors. In a few days she may shroud herself in clouds, and drench the earth once more by rain. We hope our Generals will take advantage of the opportunity, and seize the initiative. Time, in military matters, is victory, is triumph, is everything; and we learn from the old adage, that time is bald behind. He must be seized by the forelock, or he will forever elude the grasp.

We have not in this journal presumed to criticise the movements of our Generals. We could not but see, what all the world must have seen, that a movement in advance one day, or one week, or even two weeks, after the battle of Manassas, would have resulted in advantages to our cause, which it is almost impossible to conceive, far less to estimate with mathematical precision. We could not resist the belief that men, who fled as the Yankees had fled from that field, could not be made to stand behind any fortifications, how formidable soever they might be, if attacked by strong arms and resolute hearts. We could not be induced to think that the respect due to tried veterans ought to be paid to those routed, terrified, discouraged, panic-stricken, relics of a military mob, whom no persuasion of their officers, and no sentiment of honor, had induced to stand and look our army in the face.

We felt confident that the best way to deal with such men was to assail them boldly, no matter what their numbers might be, without waiting a moment to count the cost of the assault. We are sure they would never stand the test, for we knew that they were disbanding daily, that they were totally regardless of military discipline, that they were strewed all over Washington, lying drunk in the rum-shops, on the cellar doors, in the gutters, and thinking of nothing but getting back home. We were satisfied then, we are satisfied now, that Washington might have been taken by a handful of men, almost by a charge of cavalry. We could not understand the advantages of delay. We knew nothing of military tactics; but the modicum of common sense with which we were gifted by our Creator, enabled us to doubt the policy which left to a conquered and dispirited enemy the leisure to recover from his terror, to restore discipline, recruit his forces, to drill his men, to erect gigantic fortifications. But we said nothing of all this because our Generals had the matter in their own hands, and best knew what they were capable of performing. When, therefore, we learned that their reason for not following a panic-stricken enemy twenty five miles, was that they had not provision and transportation sufficient to carry them that distance, we thought the public ought to be satisfied. We had read, nevertheless, that Cæsar had pursued Pompey from the plains of Thessaly to the sea beach of Alexandria, after the battle of Pharsalia, although previously to that battle he had been on the point of breaking up his camp for want of provisions. We had, moreover, read the first proclamation of Gen. Bonaparte to his army in Italy, in which he tells them that in the course of fourteen days they had gained six victories and destroyed two armies; that they had "gained battles without cannon, crossed rivers without *pontoons*, made forced marches without shoes, and watched all night under arms without brandy, and sometimes even without provisions"—that they had been "bereft even of necessaries at the commencement of the campaign," but that now (at the date of the proclamation) "they enjoyed plenty," for that "the magazines taken from the enemy were numerous." Still, the public, deeply as they were chagrined at the disappointment, acquiesced in the apology for the Generals, that they had not transportation and provisions for so short a distance, and we felt no disposition to disturb its verdict.

We have already said that the advantages which would have ensued to the Confederate States from an advance at that period, were not to be estimated by any process known to arithmetic. Some of them, however, lie so palpably on the surface that we cannot forbear to notice them in passing. We should have captured the city of Baltimore, and purged it of the foul vermin who have converted it into a nest for their tribe. We should have prevented the abduction and incarceration of our friends, who have been abducted and incarcerated only because they were our friends. We should have captured the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, by throwing a strong body of troops upon the rear of the Yankee marauders in Western Virginia, have rendered their capture and destruction inevitable. We should have protected North Carolina from invasion. We should have arrested the progress of the Yankee arms in Missouri, and placed that gallant State in her true position. We should have enabled Kentucky to purge off the vile locusts that infest her. We should have entered the Yankee territory, and made them tremble for their own Capital. We should have taken Philadelphia, and held it as a pledge for the withdrawal of Lincoln's scoundrels from Fortress Monroe, and of his fleet from the blockade of our ports. In a word, we should have gone in the midst of the Yankees, broken up their military organizations, held Boston and New York at our feet, compelled them to sue for terms, and exacted ample indemnity for all their robberies, all their injuries, and all their insults.

Another opportunity offers itself. We have a numerous army on the Potomac—it burns for distinction, and pants for the hour that is to call it into action. If its ardor be not restrained, before Christmas we can plant the colors of the Confederate States upon Faneuil Hall. It will have battles to fight; but that is what it most eagerly longs for. It will have rivers to cross; but Colonel Napier tells us that rivers, so far from being an insuperable barrier, do not even form a good position. If they cannot be crossed at one place they can at another. When did the Rhine ever constitute an insuperable object to an army wishing to invade France or Germany, or the Po to an army wishing to invade Lombardy? When did any great river offer an insuperable obstacle to a resolute general and a brave army? In the name of the united South, then, let our armies advance while the weather is fine and everything propitious.

The Late Hatteras Affair.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct 11.—The steamer Spaulding returned to Hatteras this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement, which differs little from the accounts already telegraphed.

The Indiana Regiment lost tents, provisions, and many knapsacks, &c. Col. Brown states his loss at 50. None were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

The rebel loss had been overrated, but it was undoubtedly large.

SLAVERY AT THE CAPITAL.

Slaves Incarcerated in Prison—Pro-Slavery Atmosphere at Washington—Wool, Butler and Cameron Side with Fremont on the Proclamation.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1861.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the feeling among the politicians of this latitude is against Fremont's proclamation. A majority of the Cabinet agree with the President, but Secretary Cameron is reported to side very decidedly with the Western General in his policy toward slavery. The time-servers, the timid and unprincipled, all combine against the proclamation. There are also many truthful, honest, loyal men who believe it impolitic to interfere with slavery *at this time* by proclamation or otherwise. The sentiment of the people of the loyal States is far in advance of that of Washington on such subjects, and this is the principal reason why the Administration lags behind the people. Society here is more or less pro-slavery—it is certainly not anti-slavery. But *improvement* is the word of the hour. Things grow better every day. The logic of events is inexorable, and presidents, as well as pro-slavery clergymen give way before it. Just as soon as our army gets fairly in among the slaves and the fight grows intense, will the Government grow anti slavery. It must be remembered that in Virginia and Missouri *thus far*, a dozen proclamations of freedom to all the slaves would have emancipated but few slaves. We have first to show that we have the power to touch slavery—to convince the slave that we *can* step in between him and his master. Till then, as a matter of course, the slaves will cling to their masters for self-protection.

There are some facts connected with the slavery question, in this city, which need ventilation. Our city jail is crowded with fugitive slaves. They are without claimants, and many of them doubtless once belonged to men now in the rebel ranks. One of them certainly did, for his last master was John A. Washington, of the Mount Vernon estate. By what statute these slaves are kept in the U. S. jail, no one seems to know. They are put and kept there by a Republican marshal, and it is a well-known fact that prominent office-holders here hold that the late Confiscation Act does not free the negroes who come under its operation, but simply turns them over from rebel masters to the United States Government—the Government owning them. According to these theorists, the people of the North have become slaveholders by the act of Congress, and it rests with them, through Congress, to decree the fate of the confiscated slaves, whether they shall be sold at auction or freed. This is not the view the men who made the law took, nor will any anti-slavery court make any such decision; but under these mistaken views, shameful injustice is done a number of colored men now lying in the U. S. jail, and kept there by authority of a Republican Administration. Slaves are also continually returned to claimants *from camp*, and files of soldiers often are seen escorting a fugitive back to his master, or to the District jail. These outrages must and will have an end.

It is well known here that Gen. Wool and Gen. Butler sympathize warmly with Gen. Fremont. They agree with him that slavery is the cause of this war, and must be destroyed if it is in the way of the Government, or is in the way of the commander of a military department. So that if Wool proceeds to St. Louis on a tour of observation, he is not likely to interfere with Fremont's policy. As for Gen. Butler, he is temporarily laid upon the shelf, and, it is intimated, for the reason that he is unsound on the question of slavery. He has the promise of a command on one of the coastwise expeditions soon to set out from New-York or Fortress Monroe.

Dr. Russell as a Penitent.

The London *Times* of September 10th, exhibits Mr Russell upon the stool of repentance. He evidently feels that some apology is due to the American people, for his exaggerated and untruthful picture of the panic at Bull Run, and the flight to Washington which he so eagerly led. He thus palliates his report, without directly retracting any of his statements. The italics are ours:

"It will be remembered that in the account I wrote of the panic I expressly stated that my letter *did not refer to the behavior of the troops in action*, and that I left the Americans to give their own account of the fight, merely adding that I had been informed their behavior in the advance and in the early part of the day had been exceedingly creditable. The battle was fought on the 21st of July, and it was midnight before I reached my quarters in Washington, after a very long and harassing day, and *a distressing ride on a horse which had gone over sixty and odd miles of ground in seventeen or eighteen hours*. On Monday night I was obliged to close my dispatch in order to send it off by the 4 A.M. train on Tuesday morning, by special courier, to catch the steamer for England, which left Boston on Wednesday. It was obviously impossible to do more than record my *impressions*, nor could I correct any *errors on my part or that of others*. The reports of the generals, since published, give an excellent account in detail of all the different views of the action along the whole line, and they do not appear to be *much at variance* with anything I felt it my duty to state."

This is pretty well for an apology. Mr. Russell then goes on to show that panics are not in themselves inconsistent with bravery and good fighting qualities. He also compliments the present *materiel* of the army, and the department of Generals McDowell and McClellan. It is evident that Mr. Russell feels that his prestige as a vivid reporter of battle scenes is quite gone in this country, and seriously endangered in England. Only by a due regard for veracity and modesty can he regain it. In the face of the explicit and circumstantial contradiction of so many of his statements, by responsible eye-witnesses of the very scenes he professes to describe, it avails him nothing for the *Times* to assure us, as it does in a column devoted to his defense, that he is "a gentleman whose veracity and descriptive powers are now proved for the first time." On the contrary, it is the misfortune of his special correspondent that those qualities are now for the first time fairly upon trial, and have been "proved" so much to his disadvantage. In this connection we advise every one to read with care the "Bull Run Part" of *The Rebellion Record*, just published by Mr. G. P. Putnam. This contains all the official reports of the battle, and the scathing exposure of Mr. Russell's exaggerations, by competent witnesses.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Our Fraternal Obligations at Washington.

Our army at Washington is not entirely inactive. Yesterday a Pennsylvania regiment returned a negro to his master. It must have been some regiment whose term of enlistment had not expired, for Pennsylvania regiments are distinguished for their strict construction of that, even under the sound of the enemy's guns. If our grand army fulfills our obligations to the South, it will be accepted by the country as a sufficient return for its cost and protracted preparation. It is gratifying to see that while the military power is restricted to the letter of the civil law in dealing with the slaves of rebels in arms, it sends men back to slavery, although the law provides that this duty shall be discharged by the civil officers. It is only from making men free, that the war power is restricted by the civil law. In making them slaves, the military power is supreme; and in such a cause the civil law is silent.

This business is not now a-days done at Washington by proclamation. Yet we see by an editorial in the New York *Post* and by items in other Eastern papers, and by some instances which have come to light, that much of it is being done. The Government seems to be sealing up its army as hermetically from all means of intelligence of the enemy, as it did previous to Bull Run. From this sign, we might suppose that a forward movement is intended. Aside from the military policy which makes enemies of the slaves, and deprives the army of this means of intelligence, the return of slaves by our army is entirely without warrant of law, which has provided a legal process for these recaptures.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 10th.*

A Good Example.

The First Long Island Volunteers—known as the Brooklyn Phalanx—have set an example worthy to be followed by every regiment in the army. We take from a private letter of the chaplain, Rev. James C. Beecher, the following commendable statement:

"The regiment has passed its first pay-day. I have forwarded, per Adams's Express, *from nine to ten thousand dollars*, in amounts varying from ten to thirty dollars for privates, up to two hundred dollars for officers; and I have sent by mail and private hands probably *three thousand dollars more*. This work keeps me busy day and night, but if the men are disposed to send money to their families I don't know any better employment for me than to encourage and assist them."

Here is a single regiment saving from their first pay the handsome sum of twelve or thirteen thousand dollars for the benefit of their families. If any regiment has set a better example than this, we shall be happy, on hearing the facts, to make them public.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Barbarity of the Rebels toward the Union Prisoners at Richmond.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Drs. Homiston and Swan, the surgeons who arrived here last evening from Richmond, called to day upon Gen. Scott and the Surgeon General, and detailed to them all the facts in regard to the wounded prisoners at Richmond, and also the facts respecting fifty-seven prisoners who were released. They detailed to the Surgeon General the manner in which our wounded have been treated by the rebel authorities. They have suffered everything that mortals could suffer at the hands of the persons who had charge of them.

There are now about eight hundred prisoners still at Richmond. Seven hundred have been sent to New Orleans, and about two hundred to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor. It was decided to send Congressman Ely to Castle Pinckney, but they finally determined to let him remain at Richmond. Mr. Ely's health was pretty good, and he was in fine spirits. Quite a number of our prisoners had been shot by the guard for looking out of the windows. They are not allowed any privileges whatever, and every day the rebel authorities are more rigid and strict in their treatment.

Who Owned the Cataline?

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

There was much dispute at one time, shortly after the burning of the steamer Cataline, as to who owned the vessel. If I am not much mistaken, the records of the Congressional Committee have made that matter clear. The owner of the Cataline was Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica, who purchased her for eight thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards he sold her to a company of four persons, viz: Thurlow Weed, John E. Develin, O. B. Matteson and Gilbert C. Davidson. These gentlemen paid Mr. Matteson eighteen thousand dollars for the boat, the sum of the purchase money being divided into four notes, each for four thousand five hundred dollars. Each of the gentlemen named becoming the endorser of three notes and the maker of one. Shortly after this purchase was made, the boat was chartered to the Government. By this speculation Matteson appears to have made five thousand five hundred dollars clear, besides retaining one fourth interest in the lucrative charter which he and his confreres were enabled to obtain.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Skirmishing of Pickets—The Prospect of a Battle—Our Army being Mobilized—News from the Gulf Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill, were driven in last night by the rebels in force, their object being, doubtless, to ascertain the position of our advance. All our troops are in good condition.

[N. Y. Tribune's Dispatch.]

The army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several *corps d' armee*, according to the practice of European commanders. The plan has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school, but McClellan has insisted upon it, and it will probably be adopted. Should it be done, Gens. McDowell, Franklin and Porter will be among the commanders of these divisions, which will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong.

Mr. Muir, British Consul at New Orleans, is now in Washington, having been twenty-four days en route. His journey was much obstructed by the transportation of rebel troops over railways. He states that the same determination and enthusiasm continued to be shown throughout the South. The rebels are subjected to serious deprivations. All luxuries have disappeared and many of the necessaries of life were becoming scarce. Mr. Muir will probably soon return to England.

John Ponder of Philadelphia delivered today 10,000 Minnie rifles, which arrived from Belgium in the Bavaria.

Early this morning the steamer Union sent two launches into a creek about seven miles from Aquia Creek to burn a rebel schooner. The expedition succeeded. They were fired upon by a field battery, but not injured.

The Post Master General returned to-day.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, who has been here for some weeks, attending to the affairs of the State in connection with military matters, has appointed N. J. Dana, a graduate of West Point, Colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, in the place of Col. Willis A. Gorman, promoted to Brigadier General.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has obtained from the Government for the armament of that State, $1,000,000, 14 batteries of James' rifled cannon, 6,000 muskets and 5,000 rifles.

The last news from the Gulf Squadron left Commodore McKean, who succeeds Commodore Mervine, on board the Niagara, which is now the flagship, off Pass l'Outre. He was making active preparations for the complete closing up of the Mississippi. He would then move from that position to Pensacola. Com. Mervine, whose departure was much regretted by the whole fleet, intended to ask a court of inquiry, but there was apparently no disposition on the part of the Government to censure him. The whole coast, from Galveston to Florida reefs, was completely blockaded. Fort Pickens is prepared to attack Pensacola, Forts McRae and Barrancas, and hold them. There is no doubt, in the opinion of the best officers there, that the place can be taken without serious difficulty.

Richmond papers are trying to conceal not only their losses in the recent skirmishes, but also the forces that retired before our advance on Lewinsville; but their deserted camps there betray the fact that they had been recently occupied by from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

[World's Dispatch.]

Government has caused the arrest of certain parties at the West who had large quantities of goods, intended to be taken out on the plains and through the Indian Territory into rebel States. Contraband trade of an extensive character is thus prevented.

It is the opinion in high military quarters that unless the enemy attack our lines within three days, no battle is imminent.

The traces of their camps, found by our forces as they advance, show conclusively that the enemy, until recently, had a force of at least 20,000 men in a direct line from Munson's Hill to Lewinsville.

Brig. Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry on Gen. McClellan's Staff, has been appointed a Major General of Volunteers, that he may personally superintend and control the large cavalry forces now in the field.

A Maryland postmaster, who was arrested for sending bags of letters to the rebel States, has been brought here, together with his packages. The Government has obtained much valuable information from them. He is in jail.

Additional Foreign News by Steamship Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A London company is being formed for cotton cultivation at Owen's Land, with Coolie labor.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid from Malta to Alexandria.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the negotiations relative to the intervention in Mexico, had reached no definite result. No convention whatever has yet been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg *Bee* predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st inst.

An Imperial decree opens the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and woollen yarns from England and Belgium.

The Bank of France has further advanced the rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The Paris Bourse showed a decline. Rentes quoted at 68f. 40c.

It is reported that France would interfere between Italy and Spain.

From New Mexico—A Fight with the Indians.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, Sept. 22.—New Mexico is still free from invasion by Texans.

On the 13th inst., at Fort Fauntleroy, 400 Navajoes made an attack on that fort, and were repulsed with a loss 20 killed and 44 taken prisoners. The troops in the fort had but one man wounded.

Col. Lieut. Vrain has resigned, and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45, does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with its requirements.

A Spy Arrested—Prizes Brought In.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—W. J. Packard was arrested here to day on an order from the State Department, as being an alleged emissary from Richmond, where he was connected with Sicat & Co. Packard has represented himself in Cincinnati and other cities as a refugee from the South, and lately visited Washington, it is said, on the pretence of giving valuable information to the Federal authorities, and had while there ample opportunity to know the position and strength of our forces. He was sent to Fort Lafayette this evening.

The schooners Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan, and Mecca have been brought as prizes from Hatteras Inlet to the navy-yard.

The Cannonade at Port Royal Entrance.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 9th.]

It is somewhat singular that we have not yet received tidings from Port Royal Entrance. Twenty two days have elapsed since firing was reported to have been heard at Fort Pulaski from that direction. Yet to this hour, no news from either a Federal or rebel source, respecting the cause of the firing, has reached us. The whereabouts and operations of the blockading vessels off Savannah, whence the desired information might be received, are equally in doubt. Under these circumstances a little speculation may not be improper.

The steamer Bermuda, with her valuable cargo, is reported to have entered the harbor of Savannah on the 15th ult. The firing in the direction of Port Royal entrance is reported to have been heard on the 16th. It is possible that the latter date is wrong, and that the firing was from rebel guns, and intended to call off the vessel or vessels blockading Savannah, in order that the Bermuda might enter unmolested. Still it is possible that the firing was by a Federal fleet, and, the blockading vessels joining it, the Bermuda availed herself of their temporary absence and ran in. Assuming the latter hypothesis, however, it seems scarcely probable that, in the event of either the success or the defeat of the Federal expedition, if expedition it was, the result should not be announced by the rebel press, or otherwise reach our ears. We have far later Southern dates than the 17th of September, and still no mention is made of the supposed Beaufort, S. C., or Port Royal entrance affair.

It is probable that the rebel soldier who took to Savannah the information respecting the firing at Port Royal entrance, was mistaken in the day, and that the firing was heard on the 15th, instead of the 16th. And we are half inclined to think that such a mistake was made, and that the firing was a ruse to call off the blockading fleet.

PARAFFINE WAX CANDLES,
SUPERIOR TO SPERMACETI.
BENZOLE,
Perfect Substitute for Turpentine.
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
123 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Figured Alapacas, Embroid'ed Repts,
OTTOMAN VALOURS, &c.,
The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans,
Shawls to Match.
BY EXPRESS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A Splendid variety.
A. C. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

NEW MILCH COWS
FOR SALE.
There are a few New Milch Cows for sale, with or without their Calves, at the
SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY.
Apply at the Farm, at Summit Depot, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, or at [illegible] La Salle street.

PASTURE—TAME GRASS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS
2,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture,
[illegible]

DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
153 & 155 Lake Street.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
Cloaks and Cloaking,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
Also, DOMESTICS.
We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
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4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular or call and see them at 129 Lake street, (up-stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN BAGS.
BUY THEM OF
FRY & HOLMES,
20....DEARBORN STREET....20

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 458. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
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Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
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AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
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Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
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Over Six Thousand Recommends can be given.
PARLOR STOVES,
Office Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.
GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeepers' Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 26th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 5 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire.
Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
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For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
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FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
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AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
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Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
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The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
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FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
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A SUBSTITUTE FOR
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS, PAGE & CO.,
103 South Water Street.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
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Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus, School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
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No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

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111 Lake Street,
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
Freeman's Illinois Forms, Pleadings and Practice.
[illegible]
Breese's Illinois Reports,
Vol. I, Second Edition, [illegible]
E. B. MYERS.

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HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—
CARPETS,
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MATTINGS AND RUGS,
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Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS
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DISCREDITED.
[illegible]
WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT [illegible]
UNCURRENT.
[illegible]

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SORGHUM SYRUP [illegible]
1500 No. 1 Molasses Barrels [illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.— [illegible] MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing [illegible] See Pamphlet with Agent, and around each box. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. [illegible] HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very [illegible] Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., Proprietors, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. [illegible]
Fever and Ague.
[illegible]
Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture is confidently recommended. For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, [illegible] and 20 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any [illegible] JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound [illegible]
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 4 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.
For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. [illegible]

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative [illegible]

Educational.
A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
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WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., [illegible] S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

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COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—
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Corner of Madison and Market Streets,
Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE AT
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FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.
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NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
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163 DEARBORN STREET,
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INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
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MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3890.

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FURS! FURS! FURS!—
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Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All! Intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
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HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, [illegible]
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Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, [illegible]
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
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All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

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Will hereafter, for the benefit of his patrons, [illegible] put up Artificial Dental Work at the following prices:
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HOLLISTER & WILKINS, GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137......Lake St......135 & 137 UP STAIRS.

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LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS. PAR: [illegible] DISCREDITED. [illegible] WISCONSIN CURRENCY. [illegible] UNCURRENT: [illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD. LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office —OF— L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. [illegible] PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. [illegible] REFERENCES: [illegible]

SORGHUM SYRUP BARRELS. 1500 No. 1 Molasses Barrels [illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. HANSON'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO. (Proprietors), Earlville, Madison County, N.Y. oc11xim

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills—but by removing the morbid habit of the system,—preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,

Though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender diseases much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such

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To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. [illegible]

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia [illegible] I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well. D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass."

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications, without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, restores the hair, and cures all eruptions or itching of the scalp.

Mr. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in his Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: "I have used Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative, and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. [illegible]" The Ladies like it. Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot, IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 132 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. IVES, Chicago.

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WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary, Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, [illegible] in the West, ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in Gymnastics, Infantry, Artillery and Rifle Tactics, Sword, Bayonet and Gymnastic Exercises, Common Zouave and Fancy Drill [illegible] $175 per school year, for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 50 boarders, under the same roof [illegible]. Address, for Circulars, D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

in Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, [illegible]

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE

MINING PRICES.

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6155, Chicago, Ill.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—162 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 162 DEARBORN STREET. In addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3343.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3860.

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Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 127 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, [illegible]

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

[illegible] Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Fur Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
84 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Dentists' Cards

DENTISTRY REASONABLE
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter, for the benefit of his patrons, the country at large and himself, put up Artificial Dental Work for the following prices:
Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate......$50 to $80 [illegible] Vul. Rubber [illegible] Silver [illegible]
[illegible]
TERMS CASH.
[illegible] No. 8 Clark street, opp. Court House.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kenniott [illegible] 161 Lake Street.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible]

Money to Loan.

NOTICE.—The Auditor has declared the following dividends on the Banks named below, viz:

Railroad Bank	35 cents.
Rock Island Bank	50 "
Marengo Bank	50 "
Belvidere	36½ "
Morgan County Bank	30 "
American Exchange Bank	31 "
Alton Bank	54½ "
Bank of Chester	54½ "
Bank of Elgin	55 "

We will pay in Coin within one per cent of the Auditor's rates for the above, and in New York Exchange, less one quarter of one per cent.
E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS, corner Lake and Clark streets, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-class securities, At Low Rates. Also, will advance on first-class Collaterals for 60 or 90 days. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 32 Clark street, Sherman's Block.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street, Post Office Drawer 6157.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office, BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.........Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rates of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—E. W. Willard, Esq., has been appointed Agent of the Bank of Montreal in this city. CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Inspector.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange. REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; [illegible] Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; [illegible] Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 81 Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS GRAIN BAGS, For Sale Low by DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 and 44 LAKE STREET.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO. 187 South Water st., Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO. 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 22 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Tobacco

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago, Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices. A full stock constantly on hand.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible] South Clark Street [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

MODERN DUELS AND DUELISTS.

We may take pride in the fact that, though hot headed fools have on a few occasions settled their quarrels by the duel in this country, public sentiment in America is very strongly against the duelist. It is different in many parts of Europe, and especially in France.

Dueling, so rife in France in the middle ages, was little less so in Great Britain. Edmund II. and Canute had set their subjects the example. The judicial combat is said to have been upheld in this country longer than any other. Nothing could exceed the ferocity exhibited at the encounter of William Count of Eu and of Godefroy Baynard, in 1096, in presence of William II. The Earl of Essex, defeated in a judicial combat by Robert of Montfort, in 1163, withdrew to the monastery at Reading. In a judicial combat held at Dublin in 1583, one of the combatants, McGill Patrick, cut his opponent's (McCormack's) head off, and laid it at the feet of the judges. It was in vain that the Star Chamber fulminated its decrees against dueling in the seventeenth century; the fashion was rampant, and the practice of almost daily occurrence. The Puritans set the example of disregard of the accepted laws of honor. Lord Hollis insulted Ireton to no purpose. He even pulled his nose, exposing to him that his conscience should know no wrong, if, having committed such, he should decline to give satisfaction for it. Cromwell's edicts did not prevent the Duke of Buckingham and Beaufort fighting in a gravel-pit in Hyde Park.

The quarrels of Walpole, Pulteney and Bolingbroke paved the way for those numerous and disastrous duels which had their foundation in political differences.

The Parliamentary debates of 1778 to 1780 were especially violent. Mr. Adam challenged Fox, and wounded him slightly. Pitt had to meet Tierney, and Lord Castlereagh wounded Canning.

A peculiary melancholy event occurred at Armagh on the 23d of June, 1808. The Twenty-first had been reviewed by General Kerr, when, after dinner, a trifling discussion arose between Captains Boyd and Campbell regarding some incident of the day, which led to words. The two gentlemen left the mess-room, and shortly afterwards the sound of pistols was heard in an adjacent apartment. Rushing in, Boyd was found in a chair mortally wounded. They had fought without witnesses, and by the light of two candles stuck at each end of the room. Campbell took refuge for some time in Chelsea, but he soon gave himself up, and was hung (after in vain begging to be shot,) at Armagh, in 1809. So much for a foolish, hasty word after dinner, and the neglect of those present to ward off evil consequences.

O'Connell having shot D'Esterre, who had undertaken to avenge the Dublin municipality, designated as "beggarly" by the great agitator, he took a vow to fight no more; but as he continued to indulge in personalities just as much, his sons had to appear for him, till, after the cases of Lord Alvanley and Mr. Disraeli, they were bound over in heavy penalties to keep the peace. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel may be both said, by their acts, to have lent their countenance to the practice of dueling as capable of avenging the insults of a political opponent.

Lord Castlereagh's affair at Wormholt Scrubbs with M. Gerard de Melcy, originating in the young nobleman having written a foolish letter to Madame de Melcy, better known as Giulia Grisi, was altogether an absurd and stupid affair, which luckily terminated in a slight wound inflicted upon the enamored viscount.

Ney, as a young man, was about to fight a duel, when he felt himself pulled by his pig-tail. It was his Colonel, who had him removed to a dungeon. No sooner out of durance, however, than the future Marshal had his fight out. His antagonist was a *maître d'armes*, and like most of his class a bully, who kept the whole garrison in hot water. Ney cut his right wrist and disabled him for life. When he had risen to be a general officer he was considerate enough to grant the nuisance a pension.

FEMALE DUELING.

In France, before the revolution, in those turbulent times when parish municipalities' processions, with their banners, and even the choristers of one church would fight against the choir of another, Richelieu had the misfortune to send the wrong notes, one addressed to the Marchioness of Nesle, the other to the Countess de Polignac. The contretemps opened the eyes of both ladies, and a meeting in the Bois de Boulogne was the result.

"You may fire the first," said the countess, "and do not miss me, for I shall not miss you."

Madame de Nesle took aim, and cut a twig off a tree.

"Anger makes the hand shake," added Madame de Polignac, with the coolness of an accomplished duelist. And taking sight in her turn, she carried off the tip of Madame de Nesle's ear. The marchioness fell as if killed on the spot.

A FATAL PLASTER.

An officer of the French Guard having received a slap on the face, stuck an immense piece of plaster, as large as the palm of his hand, on the spot, and then challenged the officer who had insulted him. A short walk of a few minutes' duration cost the officer a wound which laid him two months in bed. His antagonist took a pair of scissors from his pocket and quietly cut a circle from off the black patch.

No sooner had the wounded man regained his health than his servant announced a visitor with a black patch. He had to take another walk, and received a second wound. Another circumference was cut out of the black patch and the proceeding was renewed till it was reduced to a mere speck.

"I have finished with my plaster," said the officer, on going out for the last time, "and now you shall be relieved from further persecution." And he killed him on the spot. The black speck was, we suppose, the concentrated point of honor.

HOW TO STOP DUELING.

The Duke of Brissac adopted a strange but successful device in putting down dueling in his regiment. He pretended to countenance the proceeding, but requested that his officers, before fighting, which they did almost every day, would report the circumstance to him. They agreed to this joyfully. Next day two made their appearance. The Duke inquired the cause of the quarrel. As usual, it was a mere matter of foolish contradiction. "Certainly it is worth while fighting for such a matter," observed the Duke. And he gave them their *congé*. Next morning, at parade, the two officers were present. "What!" said the Duke; "the affair had no results, then?" "Excuse me, Colonel," said one, holding up his arm in a scarf, "I received a sword-wound." "Pooh! a scratch. And a question of etiquette, too! You must fight it out." So the officers had to fight again, and one of them received a wound that kept him confined three weeks to his bed. In the interval, several others applied for permission to fight, but the duke would not grant it: they must wait, he said, till the first quarrel was settled. One day he met the wounded officer taking fresh air, and leaning on the arm of a friend. "What!" he said, "on one foot again? Capital! To-morrow you can fight again, and let this affair be finished with." The two officers met again, and both fell dead. The duke then summoned before him those who had requested permission to fight, and he said he would grant them their wish, but it must be to only two at a time, and in each case he was determined to see the quarrel settled as in the instance that had just occurred. The lesson had its effect. The duke received no more requests for permission to fight.

M. de Marcellus was a pious man. Being grossly insulted, he applied to Richelieu, saying that some one had spit in his face.

"Go and wash yourself," simply observed the indignant minister. But the matter did not stop there. M. de Marcellus was elected one of the notables in 1788, and he found that no one would sit near him. He had not the courage to remain firm to his religious principles; he felt that he must wash off the affront in blood, and he challenged one of his deputies only to be slain on the spot.

A BAND OF DUELISTS.

Under the Assemblée Nationale a battalion of chasseurs took an oath to consider every attack made upon the patriotic members as a personal insult. Boyer, on his side, organized a kind of guard, who were designated as the "bataillon des spadassinicides." The revolution deified reason and legalized spadassinicide. But it soon found other cats to whip than duelists, and combats of man to man disappeared in the melee that followed, till the Empire arose, when all Frenchmen being turned into soldiers, the entr'actes of war were filled up with duels. Officers fought merely to keep their hands in, and that in the face of the fact that Napoleon held duelists in the greatest contempt. He punished Gen. Destaing for having killed Gen. Reynier in a duel.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.

At the restoration scarcely a day passed without a meeting between royalists and imperialists. The insults chiefly took place beneath the wooden gallery (now the glass gallery) of the Palais Royal, where a tread on the toes or a push with the elbow sufficed. An old imperialist fire-eater, a certain Colonel Dufai, thus took in hand one day a youth of herculean frame, Raoul by name, who wore the uniform of the Royal Guard; but, barely eighteen years of age, he was but little practiced in the use of arms. The parties merely adjourned to a street close by, that led upon Louvre, and the combat began, but so great was the inequality of the parties, Col. Dufai having disarmed his antagonist several times, that, to bring an impossible combat to a conclusion, he made the extraordinary proposition that they should be tied to one another with the exception of the right hand, in which should be a dagger, and they should be thus placed in a hackney-coach, with orders to drive twice round the place of the carrousel. Two of the witnesses drove the vehicle, two others got up behind. First one cry of agony was heard, then another, and all was silent.

The accomplices drove the hack-horses furiously round the square. Two turns accomplished, they rushed to the carriage doors. All was perfectly quiet within, and the two bodies lay stilled together in a pool of blood. Dufai, however, recovered. His adversary had struck him four times in the breast, and torn his face and chin with his teeth.

But such a horrible encounter did not cure him of his ruffianly propensities. His next victim was Colonel de Saint Morys, of the Gardes du Corps; and he also wounded General Viscount de Montelegier grievously. At length the police got hold of him on account of a pamphlet he had published. Condemned to a month's imprisonment, he was so roughly treated that he became violent; he was then thrown down, put in a straight jacket, and tied by the neck and feet like a madman, or a wild animal, or he was.

WITTY RETORT.

A distinguished and well known notary of Paris, while breakfasting at the Café de Foy, indulged in some loud animadversions upon Marshal Marmont's conduct at Essonnes.

"Sir, you shall give me satisfaction," said suddenly another consommateur present, and who hastily approached the table with his moustache erect with anger.

"Are you Marshal Marmont?" quietly inquired the notary.

"I have not that honor; but I am his aide-de-camp."

"Give me your card then, sir; I will send you my head clerk."

Jules Janin declares that nothing succeeded in life with M. Mira after he had slain—albeit "with all the formalities"—the young poet Duvalle in a duel. He lost his situation, lost his fortune, and dragged an amiable young woman with him down into the dregs of poverty and obscurity. Jules Janin also relates a story of a young man of the name of Signol, who began his literary career by a successful piece at the Porte St. Martin. Unfortunately he had a bad temper. Being at the Italian Opera, he took a seat vacated between acts, but which was shortly afterwards claimed by a young man who happened to be the officer on duty that night, and who asked for his seat with perfect politeness. Signol, however, not only refused to give up the seat, but struck the officer, which done, he went away, leaving his card. The officer sent his report at night. "Nothing new, but the officer on duty received a slap in the face." The colonel wrote on the margin of the report, "I give the officer on duty congé for to-morrow." Next day a carriage appeared at M. Signol's door to convey him to Vincennes. M. Signol was a practised swordsman; it was the first time that the young man who had been insulted had been engaged in single combat. Yet the struggle was not of long duration. In a few minutes Signol received his antagonist's sword right in the heart.

POLITICAL DUELS.

The revolution of 1830 was, at the time, generally discussed with a pistol or a sword in the hand. Eugene Briffault, of the *Corsaire*, opened the ball on the occasion of the arrest of the Duchess of Berri, with a Royalist, but got a wound for his pains. This was followed by a general rising of the Legitimist party against the Republicans. Godefroi Cavaignac, Marrast and Garderin took the lead in challenging the opposite party. Armand Carrel and Roux-Laborie were, however, the first to meet. Roux-Laborie received two sword wounds in the arm, but Armand Carrel was struck in the abdomen when stretching out. The whole of the Liberal party expressed their sympathy, nor was the effervescence cooled down till their hero got better.

General Bugeaud and Dulong also fought on the question of the Duchess of Berri, when the latter received a ball just above the left eye, after which he never spoke a word. The Marquis of Dalmatia and M. de Briqueville, wearied with an ineffectual struggle with swords, were separated by their seconds when about to seize one another by the throat. M. Louis Veuillot, when taking his first flights in the art of apostrophising people, had to fight two duels—one with an actor, the other with the editor of a republican paper, the *Journal de Rouen*.

Mery practised a piece of consummate mysticism upon the Marseillais. A sarcophagus having been discovered near the city of the Phoceans, a letter appeared upon the subject in the *Messager*, signed Marcredati. It was replied to in the *Mistral* by another archæologist, by name Biffi. The correspondence grew so animated that the police were put on the look out; but notwithstanding their precautions, a funeral oration on Marcredati appeared in the *Messager*, signed Neroni. The affair created a great sensation, and a monument was erected to the memory of the fallen archæologist. Mery laughed in his sleeve, for he was Marcredati, Biffi and Neroni, all in one.

PERILS OF EDITORS IN FRANCE.

Imagine what were the delights of editorial responsibility when such a person was so certain of receiving a challenge for every manuscript returned, that at length he had to stereotype his answer:

"Sir, I have read your manuscript with the greatest attention, and I beg to decline it. I leave the choice of arms with you."

Marshal Soult being insulted by General Hulot, who had been placed on half-pay, the former said to him:

"General, you forget yourself. You forget, also, that I only fight with cannon balls."

AN ABSURD DUEL.

M. Mary-Lafon was bathing in the Marne one day, a Mr. M. G. near him. The latter suddenly disappeared. M. Lafon dived after him and brought him up again. Restored to his senses, the delivered overwhelmed his deliverer with expressions of gratitude. M. Lafon to get rid of such excessive demonstrations, proposed an adjournment to a house of refreshment. But this only made matters worse. M. G. called him his father and his saviour, and persisted in publicly embracing him. Lafon annoyed beyond bearing, threw a plate of strawberries at M. G., who retorted with a water decanter. A meeting was the consequence. After a first harmless discharge of pistols, M. Lafon inquired if he would persist in his filial demonstrativeness.

"*O mon père!*" was the only reply.

"Load the pistols again, then," said Lafon. Another fire was exchanged with the same happy results.

"*O mon père!*" exclaimed the incurable M. G., as he rushed over the interval that separated the combatants, and threw himself into the arms of M. Lafon. There was no resisting such an energy of gratitude. The combat was obliged to be postponed *sine die*.

M. Louis Veuillot fought his third duel the same year. That was in 1854. Two shots were exchanged, but without any untoward results.

Music &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99........South Clark Street........99. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and France, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, At the Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 3404.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of FESTIVAL CHIMES, By the young American Composer, J. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next. Price 40 Cts. Retail. Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders [illegible] the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph Street, Chicago.

REMOVAL.— A. JUDSON HIGGINS Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable. Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

For Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN," JAMES KENNEDY, Commander, WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL ON SATURDAY, October 5th Prox.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN.............$95 to $135, According to accommodation in State Rooms.
Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement.
Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Infants, FREE. Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
THIRD CABIN.............$35 to $50, According to accommodation.
Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.
Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to JAMES WARRACK, Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

Co-Partnership Notices.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets, Hon. E. F. PERRY, President—established 1858—J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal. Business hours from 8 A.M. to 12 M.; from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., and from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. The evening classes commence October 11th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor Business, in the City of Chicago, [illegible] OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER. Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing [illegible] MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st 1861.

J. M. STINK would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Wholesale Houses.

WE WILL EXHIBIT ON FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 4TH, FROM AUCTION, 100 Pieces PLAIN ALL WOOL DE LAINES, ALL COLORS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR TWO AND SIXPENCE A YARD, Regular Price Four to Five Shillings. We will exhibit at the same time A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., We will exhibit MONDAY, Oct. 7th, an Auction purchase of over 500 Pieces OF THE BEST MAKES OF FRENCH MERINOES, All of which we will sell MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. 50,000 STARK MILLS BAGS, Below the Market Price. Large arrivals of New Goods daily at WM. M. ROSS & CO., Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for *Actions rather than Words.* And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, [illegible] SUICIDAL [illegible] DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44—Lake Street—42 & 44, Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

16 & 18—State Street—16 & 18, CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO., Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer at the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18—State Street—16 & 18.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN & BROS., No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH. AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64—Lake Street—64, CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) CHICAGO, ILL. E. L. SATTERLEE. R. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30........LAKE STREET........30, CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our complete stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., [illegible] Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

Wholesale Houses.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND TEA DEALERS, 69 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILL. I. O. DAY. W. T. ALLEN. S. P. FARRINGTON.

250 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
250 " P. R. Sugar,
750 bbls. Refined Sugar,
600 " Syrups,
100 " N. O. Molasses,
1500 bags Rio Coffee,
150 " O. G. Java Coffee,
600 chests Tea,
200 boxes Tobacco,
250 bbls. Smoking Tobacco,
250 kegs Chewing Tobacco.

In store, and with a general assortment of Woodware and Side Goods, including everything wanted by first-class Grocers, for sale at LOWEST market rates by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, Wholesale Dealers BOOTS AND SHOES. We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close CASH BUYERS We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83, ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the very lowest market rates, 4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. [illegible] Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 28. [illegible] Lbs. Copper Bottoms. [illegible] Lbs. Soldering Copper. [illegible] Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 18. [illegible] Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. [illegible] Bdls Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9. [illegible] Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. NELSON.

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. T. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N.Y., NEWARK, N.J., AND COLUMBUS, O., THEIR FALL STOCK OF SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials, Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles, THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH At Prices that will not be Undersold.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c., Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE, They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Plumbing

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-tinning and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Public Houses.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to $1.50 Per Day. BISSELL & GOODRICH. Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1861.

Paper Hangings.

70--Lake Street--70. PAPER HANGING Cash Jobbing House. NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE. The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70.

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER, DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of *Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding,* Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 123 LAKE STREET.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM. ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. F. MUNSON, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto; and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the merchants and commercial public, the following, evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	R. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y. [illegible]

CONSIGNEES: BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn. [illegible] W. F. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING in the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of [illegible] JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington.

Business Cards.

D. GOODRICH, GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Corner of Clark and Monroe Streets, SOUTH-WEST OF POST OFFICE. [illegible] D. GOODRICH, Drawer 577, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES: [illegible]

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 87 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE, Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 152 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 81 and 83 Lasalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every size. Old Frames regilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 25 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent physicians, chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hurt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. Fuller & Co.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as Catarrh in the Nose. The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one or two months, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 1935, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detect to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. [illegible] FEMALE DISEASES, &c. [illegible] Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. [illegible] Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps we will send a pamphlet free.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 24, 1860. The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial. A discovery of national importance.—[N.Y. Tribune. Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American. It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition.—[Chicago Mechanics Institute.—[Chicago Tribune. We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican. The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights. We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, [illegible]. The machine is unrivaled, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave. The following persons have the machine in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public: [illegible] Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address, HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by [illegible]

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of all sizes. Made and sold by [illegible] & CO., 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of February, A. D. 1859, [illegible] Chicago, October 1st 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. JOSEPH S. GANT, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

Commission Merchants.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] ABIEL AKIN.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, in Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY. We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us for sale or on shipments to Eastern markets. [illegible] Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861. J. C. WRIGHT. H. P. WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. S. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as to Chicago, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 10 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. E. T. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET, Akin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. [illegible] HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible] Advances made on consignments. 171 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1818. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. [illegible] South Water street......Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market. PETER MACQUEEN. J. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. [illegible] M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRETT. E. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 2887. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. [illegible] THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, [illegible] South Water street, Agents for the Fulton Steam Works, Oswego, N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain [illegible] MURRY NELSON. [illegible] STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 180 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] South Water street, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Produce, [illegible] J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. B. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse.......No. 21 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible] Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6381, Chicago. [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. [illegible] South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY. BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE. [illegible] EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 Loomis building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. P. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Reel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN F. MUDD. [illegible] UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. [illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on commission. [illegible] South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. Made to order at shortest notice. 243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. - 243. GEO. F. FOSTER.

RIGG'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES, ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, Fitch's, Marsh's and Mrs. Betts' Supporters, AT GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-ways on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1861.

THE CITY.

BENEFIT AT THE ORPHAN'S FAIR.—The receipts of the Orphan's Fair, which closed yesterday, amounted to nearly $5,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—J. H. Dunham, Esq., sub-agent of the Treasury for the Northwest, handed to the Government Saturday, $80,000, on account of the National Loan.

NOT OUR TIN.—We are informed that Col. Dickey's Regiment, encamped at Ottawa, has not yet received marching orders for Washington, as has been previously stated.

LOSS BY FIRE.—The loss by the fire on Saturday morning in May's Hotel on Wells street, amounts to about $1500, which is covered by insurance. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ Parents, guardians, and all desiring instruction in dancing, are invited to visit Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy, southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, which is now open for the season. Select weekly soirees Tuesday evenings.

IN PORT.—The schooner Magic, which was sunk by a collision with the brig Kirk White, Thursday night, has been towed into the harbor, water-logged, and is discharging her cargo east of Clark street bridge. She was struck abaft of the fore rigging on the port side.

SUCCESSFUL RECRUITING.—C. S. Cameron, Esq., the well known Attorney of this city, now First Lieutenant of Capt. Paddock's company, Col. Brackett's Cavalry Regiment, has just returned from a recruiting trip in Bureau County, bringing with him sixty able bodied men for his company.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF LIND UNIVERSITY.—The introductory exercises of the winter session of this institution will be held this (Monday) evening, at the College Hall, No. 89 Market street. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. Andrews. The profession and the public are invited to attend.

ANOTHER NEW MAP.—J. H. Johnson, corner of State and Randolph streets, has laid upon our table a new and elegant map of Virginia and Maryland, published by Lloyd, New York, embracing all the towns, canals, rivers, creeks, forts, batteries and encampments in those States. Johnson is sole agent for these the maps.

BARKER'S DRAGOONS.—A dispatch to the New York *Herald* has the following item: "George W. Shear was yesterday elected First Lieutenant of the McClellan Dragoons, which acts as the General's body guard, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Bracken, who took this means to avoid a court martial."

CORRECTION.—The proprietor of the "Otis Field" billiard saloon wishes us to say that the disturbance of Friday afternoon did not originate in his saloon, but was caused by the posse that came over from the *Post* office. He says he ordered them out at the commencement, and got himself into trouble in consequence.

☞ The large auction sale of Italian marble and alabaster statuary, vases and ornaments, Bohemian glass, silver plated goods, china, &c., now advertised by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, commences to-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 15th, at 2 and 7 p. m. This beautiful stock of goods will be on exhibition on Monday afternoon and evening, the 14th.

TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—The Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D., Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chicago, formerly of Tremont Temple, Boston, will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Temperance," before the Chicago Temperance Legion, in Elwood's Chapel, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, this (Monday) evening, Oct. 14th. The public are invited to attend.

MR. HACKETT.—This renowned comedian commences his engagement at McVicker's Theatre on Monday evening, appearing as Falstaff in King Henry IV. This announcement will be sufficient to fill the Theatre—and the same will draw crowds for a week. The manager announces that seats can be secured for any night during the week. The Theatre will undoubtedly be the rage during the engagement of this great comedian.

APPOINTMENT.—Harry C. Molan has been appointed First Lieutenant in Co. H, Yates Phalanx, commanded by Capt. Freeman, and will proceed to recruit for said company. All those out on furlough or otherwise will report themselves to Capt. Freeman immediately. Those wishing to attach themselves to a good company, commanded by a good officer, can now avail themselves of this opportunity, as they will join the regiment in Missouri in a few days.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady, music dealers, No. 95 Larmon Block, Clark street, have just issued two new pieces of music—"Oh! Leave Me Not," song, by Mrs. Isaac C. Bates, and the "Amateur March," composed by James Murfee, Jr.

The same firm have just received "The Assaph," a new choir book by Lowell Mason and William Mason. The names of the authors are sufficient guarantee for the character of the work.

NINE CHEERS.—On Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, Capt. Bates's company of Mechanic Fusileers, all carpenters, belonging to Col. Wilson's Regiment of Engineers, presented themselves in front of our office, and gave the TRIBUNE nine as lusty cheers as ever sprung from the human heart through patriotic throats. This body of men, who are now engaged in building barracks at Cottage Grove, are as sturdy and hardy a set of men as ever entered the service. Col. Wilson's regiment was originated by the War Department, and has no connection with our State service.

FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY.—The second detachment of Farnsworth's cavalry, 80 men each from companies G, H, I, J, K, L, M, in all 480 men with 600 horses, reached this city Saturday afternoon. This detachment left St. Charles at 8:30 in the morning, arriving in the city at 4:30, making the distance—about 40 miles—in about eight hours. The horses, accompanied by the 180 men, will leave this (Sunday) morning, at 8 o'clock, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for Washington. The balance of the men, seventy-five each from twelve companies—in all 900—will leave St. Charles on Monday, direct for Washington, passing through this city without stopping.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual Winter Course in the Homœopathic Medical College of this city will open with an Introductory Lecture by Prof. Small, on Monday, October 14th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. We are informed the prospect for pupils to this Institution is most flattering, a fact which, on the part of the profession, evinces a sense of appreciation for the excellent educational advantages offered therein. The chairs of the Faculty are represented by men of character and position, and with a course of five to eight daily lectures, extending through a term of twenty week's duration, it will be their own fault if the young Doctors are not well versed in matters of a medical nature.

NEW ELEVATOR.—We are glad to learn that one of our most enterprising warehouse firms is about commencing the erection of a new elevator on the North Branch, to be used mainly, we believe, for receiving grain which comes in over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. It will be of the largest size, and built in the most substantial manner, and will be completed at an early day. It will be furnished with ten of Fairbanks's five hundred bushel hopper Scales, each one of which, so perfect will be the machinery, can be loaded to its full capacity and the load discharged in a few minutes. This shows the immense amount of grain which can be handled in this elevator, and is a sufficient guaranty to farmers as well as receivers and shippers, that correct weights will be given.

PERSONAL.—Capt. C. M. Willard, Paducah, Ky.; R. H. Hawkins and wife, Milwaukee; Lieut. S. Christopher, U. S. A.; J. N. Lane, Davenport; A. A. Lane, A. R. Barney, W. H. Whitney, and Miss Whitney, New York; Chas. T. Scott, England; Rev. Dr. F. Rhodes, Cleveland, O.; Hon. Thos. Hood, Hon. A. W. Randall, O. D. Randall, Secretary S. F. Harvey and lady, Supt. Jarris, Col. Randall, Hon. Ira Woodell, Col. Gaylord and wife, Col. J. V. Robbins, and wife, Judge Goggin, Madison, Wis.; Col. R. G. Murphy and wife, Lieut. Col. G. W. Robbins, Major J. W. Jefferson, Adjt. R. Simpson and wife, Master T. L. Billings, Surgeon L. P. Thornhill and wife, Assistant Surgeon W. Hobbins and wife, Assistant Surgeon J. E. Marts, Rev. Mr. McKilley, Chaplain, 8th Regiment W. V.; P. H. Babbitt, Massachusetts; Jamie E. Hackit, New York, all tarrying the arrivals at the Tremont House.

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT EN ROUTE FOR ST. LOUIS.

The March Through Chicago.

DINNER AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

THE CHIPPEWA EAGLE.

DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT.

Incidents of the Trip, &c.

Col. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, which has been in camp some three or four weeks, on Friday received orders to report his command to Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis. Preparations for the march were accordingly made, and on Saturday morning, at five o'clock, the tents were struck, the baggage packed, and at eight o'clock the regiment were off the field. Arrived at the depot, at about 9 o'clock, the baggage and equipments having been previously placed in the train, the regiment was drawn up in line, and in ten minutes from that time, the men were in the cars and the train in motion. Such a fact speaks equally well for the officers of the Regiment, and the Superintendent of the Prairie du Chien Railroad, under whose supervision the train was until its arrival at Janesville.

At this place the regiment was supplied with coffee and eatables by the Northwestern Railroad, while the officers fared sumptuously through the bountiful kindness of Mr. Judge Noggles of Janesville, after which they proceeded on the route of the Northwestern road to Chicago, where they arrived at about 4 o'clock, making the whole trip from Madison to Chicago in the short time of about six hours. The regiment was in two trains—consisting in all of thirty-three cars—and such time, with such trains, is, we believe, rather faster than the average.

The Eighth is considered, we believe, the "crack regiment of Wisconsin. From report, we have been led to expect a fine corps, and we have not been disappointed. The following is the

ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Colonel—Robt. C. Murphy, St. Croix.
Lieut. Colonel—Geo. Hobbins, Madison.
Major—J. W. Jefferson, Madison.
Adjutant—E. T. Sprague, Madison.
Quartermaster—L. B. Billings, Oshkosh.
Surgeon—S. F. Thornhill, Madison.
Asst. Surgeon—W. Hobbins, Madison.
State Aid's Surgeon—E. P. Hackett, Chicago.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. McKinly, St. Croix.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—J. Woodworth.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—S. Naggle.
Commissary's Sergeant—A. I. Hungerford.
Hospital Steward—Jas. O. Jackson.
Hospital Wardens—Wm. Kinney.
Drum Major—F. N. Keely.
Leader of Band—— Jones.

COMPANY A.—108 men. Capt. J. B. Reddield; 1st Lieut., N. B. Patchen; 2d Lieut., R. J. Baker, From Waupacca.

COMPANY B.—110 men. Capt. Conger; 1st Lieut., J. N. Smith; 2d Lieut., C. B. Stephens. From Sheboygan county.

COMPANY C.—94 men. Capt. J. E. Perkins; 1st Lieut., Victor Wolf; 2d Lieut., Seth Pierce. From Eau Claire.

COMPANY D.—98 men. Capt. Wm. J. Dawes; 1st Lieut., B. C. Whitehead; 2d Lieut., Hiram Williamson. From Fox Lake.

COMPANY E.—76 men. Capt. Wm. C. Young; 1st Lieut., J. W. Lovell; 2d Lieut., J. W. Williams. From Fitchburg.

COMPANY F.—106 men. Capt. Green; 1st Lieut., Beach; 2d Lieut., Emery. From Portage, Sauk Axe and Green counties.

COMPANY G.—79 men. Capt. Wm. P. Britton; 1st Lieut., King; 2d Lieut., Beamish. From Janesville.

COMPANY H.—98 men. Capt. Stephen Estes; 1st Lieut., L. P. Nunnell; 2d Lieut., P. M. Willoughby. From Bellville.

COMPANY I.—108 men. Capt. Baker; 1st Lieut., Hickock; 2d Lieut., Lathrop. From La Crosse.

COMPANY K.—99 men. Capt. W. P. Lyon; 1st Lieut., A. G. Smith; 2d Lieut., J. O. Barbour. From Racine.

The passage of the regiment over the entire route was a perfect ovation. Every little village through which the train passed turned out its throng to cheer them, and amid shouts and hurrahs and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the train proceeded to Chicago.

Arrived in this city the regiment was soon disembarked, and marched through Canal street to Randolph, through Dearborn, Lake and State streets again to Randolph, and thence down Michigan avenue to the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. The march through the city was witnessed by large numbers of people, and many were the encomiums passed upon their fine appearance and soldierly bearing.

At this depot the soldiers again partook of refreshments furnished through the liberality of the Road, while the officers, by invitation of Jhon B. Drake, Esq., proceeded to the Tremont House, to supper.

At about nine o'clock, everything being in readiness, the regiment was again under way, in two trains, the officers occupying one of the fine sleeping cars of the Road—off for St. Louis, where they expect to arrive at about nine o'clock in the morning.

The regiment was accompanied to Chicago by Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, and the following members of his staff: General W. W. Treadwell, Quartermaster-General; Gen. Wm. L. Utley, Adjutant-General; Gen. E. B. Wadsworth, Commissary-General. Also Lewis P. Harvey, Secretary of State, and nominee for Governor; J. V. Robbins, Esq., and Judge Hood, of Dane County.

The regiment has a fine band of some eighteen pieces, formed from the Fox Lake and Northwestern Coronet Bands, which discoursed fine music on their march through the city. It is also thoroughly equipped and uniformed, and armed with Minie muskets, with clasp bayonets. The uniforms are all of grey cloth, with the exception of the officers', and the privates' overcoats, the former of which are of dark blue, and the latter of light blue color. They have two hundred and thirteen tents of the Wall pattern.

The regiment numbers one thousand and fifty men, and, on a whole, is, we think, as fine looking, well officered and well drilled, as any regiment which has passed through our city. The men are well built, muscular fellows, and apparently in fine spirits at the prospects of a brush with the rebels. A noticeable feature among them was the Chippewa Eagles, Captain Perkins, a company of first class, stalwart fellows; and the live American Eagle, which they brought with them, was an object of much curiosity. He is a majestic bird, well trained and docile, permitting people to pat his regal head and smooth down his feathers without resistance.

When marching, the eagle is carried at the head of the company, elevated on a perch at the top of a pole. The eagle was caught on the head waters of the Chippewa River, by the Chippewa Indians. Captain Perkin's company take it with them to the war. The men were offered a large sum for it in Madison, but they will not part with it. They swear it shall never be taken by the enemy. No doubt the Chippewa Eagles and their pet will be heard of again.

Quite an amusing incident occurred at Harvard, a small station on the Northwestern Road, where the train stopped for water. Some of the men were allowed to get off the train, and as the bell rang and the officer cried, "All aboard!" one brave soldier—an old man named Burns, of Company K, from Racine—took to his heels and ran, and the last that was seen of him he was making quick tracks through the village towards the north.

The officers of the regiment appeared very well pleased with their reception all along their route, and especially with the accommodations afforded them by the railroads over which they had passed.

The press is very well represented in this regiment, two of the Captains having been editors in Wisconsin.

The Wentworth Gathering at Metropolitan Hall.

At an early hour on Saturday evening, attracted by the music of the Great Western Band conspicuously posted in a window on LaSalle street, an audience estimated at from ten to fifteen hundred gathered at Metropolitan Hall, to listen to the address of the late Liberty and Economy Mayor—upon the importance of the coming Constitutional Convention—as relating to the currency of Illinois—High Taxes, the completion of the Canal on the "deep cut" plan—the emoluments pertaining to the offices of County Clerk and Treasurer—Wild Cat Banking—Union Conventions, Horse Contracts, Spoils, &c., &c.

Mr. Wentworth commenced by lamenting the unfortunate condition of the country and the heavy demands made upon the energies and patriotism of our citizens, and by an easy transition passed to the consideration of the duties incumbent upon them in the selection of candidates for the coming Convention. He denounced in unmeasured terms the entire banking system of the State, characterizing it as an outrageous swindle, and charged that the Legislature was bribed to pass the late banking law, and stated that he was prepared to go before any grand jury, and give the names of those contributing money to influence legislation. Mr. Wentworth was frequently applauded during his address.

SYNODS PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Annual Meeting.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Synod was called to order at 9 o'clock, and the first half hour was occupied in devotional exercises.

At 9 o'clock, the Judicial Committee reported that no business had been placed before them, and they asked to be discharged. Report accepted and the committee discharged.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, who had been appointed to prepare an essay on Church Polity, stated that the subject was so vast and comprehensive, and comprised some matters of such a critical nature, as to be improper to burden the Synod with them. He had, therefore, abandoned the idea of presenting the subject at this time, and asked to be excused, promising to complete the labor and present the essay in some other shape, at some future day. The request to be excused for the present was granted.

The Stated Clerk submitted a scheme for the publication of the minutes of the Synod in future, annually, accompanied by a form for statistical reports of the Presbyteries. The report was accepted, and after discussion adopted, with the amendment that the first publication be made one year hence.

The Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly made their report, which was accepted and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of Lake Forest, and Rev. Mr. Clark, appeared and took their seats, each offering excuses for previous non-attendance, which were accepted by the Synod.

Mr. Otis's name was entered as an elder from the Presbytery of Chicago, and he took his seat in the Synod.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported in reply to Overture No. 1 as follows:

Overture No. 1, from the Presbytery of Chicago, asking the Synod to revise the Manual now in general use among the churches, is in order, and your Committee recommend that the Synod take such action on the subject as in their wisdom shall be deemed best.

Report accepted and adopted.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, from the Committee on Deceased Clergymen, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His holy Providence to remove from us by death our dearly beloved brethren, Wm. H. Spencer and George W. Gale, with whom we have often taken sweet counsel in the meetings of this Synod:

Resolved, That we humbly recognize this afflictive dispensation as coming from the Great Head of the Church, who chastens us for our profit, and who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the removal from us of Rev. W. H. Spencer, we have lost a faithful fellow worker, and a vigilant watchman has been taken from the walls of Zion.

Resolved, In the decease of Geo. W. Gale, D. D., we are called to mourn the departure of an honored patriarch in the church, a laborious and successful friend of Christian education, by whom were laid, in great part, the foundations of Knox College, and a social, true-hearted and able minister of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we feel admonished by these strokes of our Father's hand, to be more in earnest than ever to do our appointed work, and to have our lamps trimmed and burning, as those who wait for the coming of their Lord.

The report was accepted, adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the Journal of the Synod.

The Permanent Committee on Education made a report, which was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

The Committee on Narrative reported on the state of religion in the churches as follows:

In these troublous times, it is grateful for Christian brethren to be permitted to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, to retire from the warlike aspects that prevail, without, and rejoice to be free from fightings within. It is always good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity, but that unity is never more precious than when seen in contrast with external discord.

When all material interests are imperiled, it is a cause of joy to those who love the Church to know that she is graven on the palms of His hands, and that her walls are ever before Him who is mighty to save, and to rest assured that no weapon found against Christ's spiritual kingdom shall prosper; because He is stronger than the strong man armed; and it is also for us to make even the wrath of men to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain.

We are permitted, as a Synod, to rejoice, that in view of the sad condition of our country, the reports indicate a better condition of our Presbyteries and churches than we had ventured to anticipate.

Of the eighty-eight clerical members of this body at the commencement of the Synodical year, two of them—the Rev. George W. Gale, D. D., of Galesburg, and the Rev. Wm. H. Spencer, of Westminster Church, Chicago—have departed this life, leaving to delightful evidence that they have entered into rest. The Rev. Dr. Gale, especially in Beloit has gone to his reward. In these removals by death, the voice of the Master to all who survive is, "Be ye also ready."

None of our churches have become extinct—while two churches have been organized, and the way prepared for the formation of others, and nearly all our churches report additions both by letter and on profession of faith.

The recent and present pecuniary pressure which has embarrassed and depressed the nation, has been felt in its full measure by our churches. Yet not so severely as to done any of our principles, or deprive the people of the preached Gospel.

Our congregations are steadily increasing in numbers; the monthly concert and other meetings for prayer, are generally sustained, and though but three or four revivals of religion are reported, still there have been many instances of hopeful conversions.

The several departments of Christian effort by which our churches have undertaken to diffuse a knowledge of the Gospel, and those agencies especially, which are regarded as more distinctively our own, are evidently obtaining a stronger hold on both the confidence and sympathy of the community generally.

The success attending the instruction imparted in the Sabbath School—one church having received an accession of fourteen members—and particularly the Divine blessing on our Mission Schools, in which some who are favored with no other means of Christian culture have been hopefully converted, afford great encouragement for the still more vigorous prosecution of this kind of Christian toil.

It is also worthy of special notice that in the stern conflict in which our country is now engaged, our churches have been enabled to furnish their quota of those needed; we trust will prove themselves to be Christian warriors battling nobly for the right.

But while we gratefully recount these several indications of the Divine favor to our beloved Zion, with many others which might be named, we would not conceal from ourselves or from our churches the fact that these unusual and exciting times are fraught with perplexity and danger to the people of God. The inspired injunctions which urge to constant watchfulness and prayer, and to the keeping of the heart with all diligence, were never more important in order to the healthful piety of the individual Christian and to the maintainance of all the great interests that are dear to the Church, and that are intimately connected with the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom on the earth.

Above all, let it rest as a burden on every Christian heart, united with us in the fellowship of the Gospel, that our great, absolute necessity, and the blessing more to be desired than any other, is a revival from the presence of the Lord; the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit as of old communities, and a preparation of heart to appreciate so great a favor.

The attitude of the prophet may well be assumed by our entire Church, each exclaiming with godly sincerity, "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as bright ness and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth." So shall we fulfil the conditions required of the watchmen upon her walls, "Which shall never hold their peace day nor night and give Him no rest till He establish and till He make Jerusalem a praise in the earth." Then of our Zion it shall be said, "Then shall also be a crown and glory in the hand of the Lord and a royal diadem in the hand of thy God." "Thou shall no more be termed forsaken, neither shall thy land any more be termed desolate, for the Lord delighteth in thee."

The Committee on Capitation Tax made a partial report, which was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

The Permanent Committee on Domestic Missions made a report, which was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

An election was then held for a place for the meeting of the next annual Synod. Bloomington, Peoria, Chicago, Joliet and Galesburg were named by different members. The ballot was in favor of Rockford, and that place was designated for the next annual meeting of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey moved that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed to act in reference to the meeting. Rev. Dr. Mattoon and Elder Shaw were appointed as such committee.

The report of the Permanent Committee on Publications was called up as the order of the day, but it not appearing that any such committee was appointed at the last Synod, the matter was laid over until 2 o'clock.

No records having been received from the stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Galena for two years past, a motion was made and passed that the Stated Clerk of the Synod be requested to admonish the Galena Clerk of his neglect, and request more promptness.

Rev. Dr. Harrison offered the following preamble and resolution:

In view of the comparative low state of religion in the churches represented in this Synod,

Resolved, That we cordially approve the action of the last General Assembly in recommending to all pastors and churches, so far as practicable, to observe the first week in December as a week of special prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on our congregations, and in special religious services, calculated to edify the saints and lead sinners to Christ."

Unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, from the Committee on Church Erections, reported that collections of notes held by the Committee, amounting in the aggregate to about $6,000, had not been presented, owing to the financial and disturbed state of our country; that when extensions had been granted on notes, it had been on a definite period, and said period was up at this time. The Doctor also stated that this Committee had no connection with the General Assembly Church Erection Committee, the two being entirely different bodies. The report of the Committee was accepted, and the same Committee continued for the coming year, with the substitution of Rev. S. S. Sweazy for Rev. Dr. Harrison.

The Synod then took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod was called to order at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Patterson, from the Committee on Collegiate and Theological Institutions, made a report as follows:

The Committee on Collegiate and Theological Institutions would report that there seems to be little concerning the institutions within our bounds that calls for particular notice at the present time.

The Literary Department of Lind University, though feeling the financial trials of the times, is holding its ground, and has received a promising college class for the current collegiate year. The opening of the Theological Department has been necessarily deferred until next year, in consequence of the failure in business of some of its friends.

We deem it the duty of all the friends of Christian education in these trying times, to do all in their power to strengthen the things that remain, and save from disaster the institutions towards which we have looked with hope in years that are past.

Report accepted and laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Overture No. 1 was taken up, and the matter of reviving the Manual referred to a select committee to report at the next annual Synod. Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Patterson and Rev. Mr. Swazey were nominated as said committee. The revision of the Manual has reference to altering the Covenant relative to the admission of persons into the Church, so as to not require a person admitted by letter to go through all of the forms required of a person admitted by profession; also in reference to the Covenant entered into by parents at the Sacrament of Baptism.

Rev. Philander B. Powers, Missionary to Turkey, addressed the Synod according to previous notice. The Turkish Mission was established thirty years since, and Mr. Powers has been there twenty seven years.

Rev. Mr. Clark, agent of A. B. C. F. M., addressed the Synod on the Missionary cause.

Rev. Dr. Patterson announced that Peter Page, Esq., and Rev. Yates Hickey of Chicago, and Rev. W. Huggins of Kalamazoo, Mich., had been elected Trustees of Lind University, and asked that their election be confirmed by the Synod; which was done.

The Synod then adjourned to meet again on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

Illinois Association of the New Jerusalem.

MORNING SESSION—SATURDAY.

The order of business announced for to-day, was—business meeting at 9 o'clock, A. M.; election of officers, preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. Mr. Storry, of Peoria.

Owing to the absence of delegates, the meeting was not called to order until half past ten o'clock, at which time a prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Chairman, after which the minutes of yesterday's session was read by the Secretary, Rev. Thomas Storry, and approved.

Here followed a discussion upon the adoption of a resolution prescribing the manner of conducting services, &c., which on motion, was laid upon the table for action at the next meeting.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Rev. N. F. Burnham:

Whereas, It sometimes becomes, with isolated receivers of our doctrine, as appears from the communications read to this meeting, a question whether it is their privilege or duty to go to hear or to attend the meetings of the old church on Sabbath day, and

Whereas, It may prove beneficial for this body it will generally prove far better for such receivers, and for those whom they influence, to remain away from old church meetings, and to spend their time in reading the word and the writings of the heavenly Jerusalem, in the presence of the Lord; the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit as of old communities, and a preparation of heart to appreciate so great a favor.

A motion to adopt the foregoing was made and seconded, when

Mr. Bissell, of Joliet, arose and spoke against their adoption. He argued that if this society isolated itself from other churches, it would be severely condemned. He believed in condneting religious matters in an open and bold manner. He would so far as he believe that if a member of their society desired to attend a Methodist prayer meeting, and even to get up and say something, it would be final rational for them to oppose it. He concluded by declaring that he could not go for the resolution.

Another member spoke favorably to the adoption of the resolution. He did not understand that there was anything compulsory about the matter, it being rather advisory than otherwise.

Other members spoke for and against the resolution.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The hour for preaching having arrive, the election of officers was postponed.

The delegates that have reported themselves so far, are as follows:

CHICAGO—J. Young Scammon, Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Dr. F. Scammon, R. R. Moss, R. Burnham, J. W. Bell, Joseph Moss, Rev. J. R. Ragatz, John Kuhl, N. C. Burnham.

PEORIA—Rev. Thomas Storry, John Hamlin, W. G. Weston.

Among the visitors from abroad are M. O. Bissell, of Joliet; J. G. Stone and Mrs. L. A. Stone, Ottawa; Henry Theilson, Burlington; Chas. Mason, Jr., Hooper Mason, Mt. Carroll; Mrs. Isaac Carrie Brown and H. N. Powell, Peoria; Mrs. Olive H. Rhea and Mrs. Mary Stewart, Valparaiso, Ind.; R. L. Farnsworth, South Bend, Ind.

The Sabbath School Procession.

Saturday afternoon witnessed a strange spectacle in our streets; a contrast perhaps violent in its aspects, but full of great moral lapse on the one hand and patriotic impulse and endeavor upon the other. Ten thousand Sabbath School children thronging our avenues with their glad young faces and enthusiastic spirits; with fluttering banners legended with moral precept and scripture text; their cheery voices and happy laughter making sweet music amid the discordant strains of week day life. In quick contrast, then, the measured tramp of a thousand hardy men with the glorious old flag and glistening bayonets; with stern visages, their faces stamped with no merriment; no laughter issuing from the close set ranks; every man marching with his life in his hand to do battle for Freedom and the Right. The theme is rich with suggestions and full of encouragement to the friends of religion and civil freedom.

The Sabbath School procession was in every respect a fine success. Ten thousand children participated in the ceremonies of the day, and thronged Bryan Hall, Metropolitan Hall, and the First Baptist Church to overflowing, where appropriate speeches were made to the children by prominent friends of the Sabbath School cause. We regret that the pressure upon our columns forbids an extended notice of the affair. It was in every respect a fit ending of the Convention exercises of the week.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE ROBBERY.—Mr. Charles H. Stewart, the gentleman who was recently robbed at the Sherman House in this city, furnishes us with the following corrections of our previous account of the robbery.

No part of the money lost was money collected. It was wholly his property. The money was not sent on to him as represented, nor was he accompanied by two other gentlemen to his room, with whom he was to negotiate the "skinmptall," but by his own lawyer, and another person to whom he had sold the current funds.

Mr. S. also denies that he absolved the house, and attributed the loss to his own carelessness; that he was the principal, not an agent, and did not alone, but with his lawyer. He also claims that in leaving the city for the brief space of thirty minutes to the protection of his trunk and room, both locked, in midday, with the halls them full of domestics, in such a house as the Sherman, he did what all in like circumstances would have done and that he exhibited more prudence as to the safety of his money than had he taken it to the office safe, down three flights of stairs, and through the public halls at their most crowded period, an unusually large, attractive and self-evident money package, which but a few minutes before he had brought to his room through these same passages—and then a second time in half an hour, bringing the same up again, thus multiplying attraction to his possession of a large amount.

He also requests those papers which have copied the account published in our issue of Friday, to copy these corrections.

The Soldiers' Appeal to Women who Wear Silken Finery.

CAMP FREMONT, October 10, 1861.

Patriotic women of America! Your needles and scissors are not less needful to our success than the bayonet and the sword.

The nights grow cold and thousands of our soldiers are without covering.

While you sleep warm, under comfortable roofs, they slumber in tents and barracks, and this simply because there are not in the market sufficient blankets to supply their need. Surely you will not let the brave defenders of our country's honor suffer for the want of the material aid which you can so readily provide. Let no woman lay claim to patriotism whose needle is now idle. There is work for all.

Shall I tell you how you can aid them?

1st. Organize, every one of you, into societies. Take every scrap of old clothing you can pick up, and patch it into heavy quilts. Never mind fancy work, but make them warm and durable.

2d. Pick up every blanket of solid make which can be spared even if you give a quilt in exchange.

3d. Put yourselves in communication with the various camps, and send your material wherever it is most needed, taking receipts of all that is furnished.

4th. Hold yourselves in readiness to take still more that you can off the hands of the Government in the way of sewing.

The safety of our cause depends upon the health and comfort of our soldiers. It is with you to say whether our army shall suffer a single danger more to-day, or expose themselves to the violent ides of camp, with imperfect protection. Money will not buy blankets and quilts. You have it to give, and make them. Ministers and ladies of Chicago, Milwaukee and Madison, will receive and forward all that you may send to the camps.

Let us hear from you at once!

A SOLDIER.

THE ALD. COLBY INVESTIGATION.

MORE ABOUT THE "SMART PAPER."

Interesting Testimony of Mayor Rumsey, J. K. G. Forrest, Colonel Van Nest, and Recorder Cowles.

The Aldermanic Colby investigation was resumed on Saturday evening, nearly a full Board of Aldermen being present.

Mr. Marble explained his previous testimony that Ald. Colby did not use the name of Evans in his remarks at the Council meeting alluded to in his evidence.

TESTIMONY OF REUBEN CLEVELAND.

I was City Superintendent in 1860; I held the office until the first Monday in March next into operation; I gave Ald. Colby a certificate for work done by him on Western Avenue; I can't tell the precise day, but think it was somewhere about March 10, 1861, at or about the time it was dated; Mr. Hibbard asked me one day if I wanted to ride out to the stone quarry with him; we rode over the piece of road, and I took considerable notice of it; there is also deep rut in the road, and I got out and examined it; I think Hillthorpe showed me a specification; the street was pretty rough and cut up; I told him the stones were not broken as fine as they ought to be, and he said the specification did not call for it. (witness examined a specification but he could not identify it as a copy; two inches and a quarter was the size usually called for; I remember that Colby called on me and asked me for an acceptance; I told him that it would not be necessary for me to give it; I had instructions with Hillthorpe; I don't know what they were, but I noticed he put pretty sharp questions; I am on the side of Ward, and expect to stay there until the end.

To Ald. McDonald—I believe Mr. Hoyt was the leading man on the other side; I don't remember handing the Mayor a paper on Monday evening at half-past seven.

To Ald. Hoyt—You tried to bring out everything in the case; you asked a great many questions.

To Mr. Van Buren—I am Clerk of the Recorder's Court now, and have been three years.

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR JULIAN S. RUMSEY.

I was at the meeting of the Common Council when Ald. Colby presented the Smart paper; Colby handed in the Smart paper, and during the meeting of the Committee of the Whole he made charges against Ward; Ward was present; he was said to be a nephew of John Wentworth; but he disclaims the relationship; his full name is Orrington Ward; Irving Stuart, at one time he was a physician in female diseases, subsequently he was clerk of the Captain of Police; was elected Mayor the last time; the Smart paper is Flint's hand writing; the first time I saw it in Colby's hand was on the 10th of September; I saw Colby driving up Wabash Avenue in his buggy, and he came in; I asked him what charges he, Hillthorpe and Flint, were making against Ward; he made no answer, but took this paper out of his pocket and said, "Jon, I will read you something here that I have got to say against me;" he commenced reading the paper to me; I did not like what he wrote it; I asked him whose getting up that was, and told him that it was all humbug, and think I told him it had all been investigated; I said this (Flint's case) got up by Flint; I thought he got it up to ingratiate himself with Colby and Hillthorpe; I said, "Now Colby, I'll tell this thing between you and me, all a swindle—got up to injure Ward;" He said, putting it in his pocket, "I think it is." The substance of what Flint's statement in hand; I think I have had other conversation about the matter; probably I know very little about Colby's and Hillthorpe's claim against the city; I know nothing of my own knowledge, about Colby's indicting Ward to Commissioners Court; Colby did not; I speculated a Committee of Investigation and got three gentlemen on who had voted to put Mr. Ward out of office; the Smart paper was put in the hands of the Clerk, but before this was done Colby had the Smart paper in his pocket; I made a memorandum for it and handed it to Colby, told Colby that I had a claim against the city; Colby said he had a claim against the city; I said I would have a fair one and he wished me to look into it; I told him I would not; I told him I would not pay it; I told him I would help him get his pay; he asked me to cut a time for him to get it; I said I would do it as soon as I could; finally I told him I would get his papers relative to the claim; I talked with Ward about it; I made up my mind that it was a swindle; I told Ward I would not pay it; I told Ward I had promised to pay it; I told him I was ashamed of it; I told him I was ashamed of it; when I remonstrated with Colby about pressing these charges; I told him I considered his claim the result of these charges and that after the election was over Colby would be one of my opponents; I told him I would not pay it; I told him that I would not pay it; I told him that I would not pay it; I told him that

Chicago T.
For Sale.
Boarding.
General Notices.
Miscellaneous
LUMBER!

Special Notices.

Diphtheria and Croup.—For [illegible] DIPHTHERIA OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy [illegible] Ointment has been established by repeated [illegible] Ointment in all cases where a sneezing [illegible] Diphtheria, Tubercular Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year [illegible] when coughs and colds are troublesome every family [illegible] should have a safe and certain remedy obtained. HALE'S HONEY HOREHOUND AND TOLU is the very best. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

The Trade supplied by D. BARNUM & CO. (Proprietors), Antrim, Harrisville, Madison County, N. Y. [illegible]

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. This ague remedy has been in use for a number of years in almost every climate, [illegible] where used in strict accordance with the directions, has never failed to cure—and only invading the chill—but by removing the morbid humor of the system—preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague.

Though not in itself dangerous, it is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender diseases much more hazardous than itself, and which not only render the sufferer [illegible] the painful miserable, but are in numerous cases fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore, what is wanted, and as such

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is confidently recommended.

For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 34 and 36 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country. oct 9-1in

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any in all cases of Lameness, arising from Spavins, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Shoe-boil or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will [illegible] speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be [illegible] y prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but [illegible] confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate [illegible] or hopeless but it may be alleviated by the Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should [illegible] supply at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness, will effectually prevent their [illegible] disease mentioned; to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. ADKISON, General Agent, 72 State street. sep15-eow-6ly

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound is a powerful, safe, and [illegible] remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely [illegible] the disease, in contrast to [illegible] in the external application of liniments, which can only relieve for the moment. It is purely vegetable, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitution with safety. See [illegible] testimonials. For sale by druggists and [illegible] throughout the country. Directions for [illegible] can be obtained from persons well known, who [illegible] Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound is the best [illegible] for the disease.

CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State Street, Boston.

"After my THREE WIFE Rheumatism [illegible] I was confined to my bed several months, and [illegible] to the skillfully treated by Dr. Zeo Sanford of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound, [illegible] I was induced by a friend to try them. [illegible] have had one bottle, and am entirely well."

D. P. FARNUM, 27 Franklin st., Boston.

"During these 8 summers suffered [illegible] Neuralgia or rheumatic troubles, and [illegible] for [illegible] to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief. I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound, and have [illegible] but one bottle, and am entirely well."

D. P. FARNUM, 27 Franklin st., Boston.

For sale by J. H. ADKISON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, who has also [illegible] for the Northwestern States. A. H. LARKIN, Agent for the trade supplied. [illegible]

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that [illegible] restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become gray, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, restores the roots, and stops all symptoms of falling of the scalp.

Mr. Bell, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in his Merchants' Monthly Circular, says: "I learn from Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative [illegible] and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It restores [illegible] the hair, restores it to its former color and [illegible] and needs but one application to [illegible] The Golden Hair Dye. Price 25 per bottle. Depot [illegible] 87 LAKE STREET, No. 87 South Clark street. [illegible] Orders promptly attended to. Address [illegible] Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
Hon. E. P. FERRY, President—established 1855—I.
DYRENFURTH, Principal.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The evening sessions commence October 20th, and continue for six months. The subscription fee, payable in advance, is $20. Circulars sent at the Collins Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS will be kept [illegible] in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Practical History and Geography. Gentlemen [illegible] to enter the School of Trade, and of Life [illegible] are invited to call at the Rooms, [illegible] corner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mueller-Schreiner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaefer is the Special Partner, to [illegible] Liquor Store, [illegible] the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, under the name, style and firm of Otto Mueller-Schreiner & Co., and that said Andrew Schaefer has contributed the sum of Four Thousand Four Hundred and Eleven Dollars and Eighty Cents, that the said partnership [illegible] on the 8th day of October, A. D., 1866, and is to continue for [illegible] and until the second day of October, A. D., 1868, [illegible] the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Mueller-Schreiner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaefer resides in the City of Elgin, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUELLER-SCHREINER,
ANDREW SCHAEFER.

DUNHAM & FOSS, Attorneys,
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1866. oct8-6tw

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of M. STINE & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. STINE, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid, and who will pay all claims against the same.

Chicago, August 1st, 1866. M. STINE.
M. STINE.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS
At the old stand,
No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
And solicits a continuance of their patronage.
aug8-3tm-1y

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS,
99.....South Clark Street.....99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Dealer having constant connection with manufactories in Europe, London, France, Germany, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Bands, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.
At the Lowest New York Prices.
oct8-3tm-1y Post Office Box 2301.

IN PRESS.—The Singing School, or Part 2d of
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Now for sale by Authors, Composers, or WESLEY MAN, Publisher, 167 Clark street, Chicago.
Price 40 Cents to Retail.
Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders solicited from the trade. H. H. HIGGINS, No. 137 Randolph street, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his Stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to
95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,
Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he sells cheaper at retail than ever before. Call and see. Catalogue, which is three inches thick, sent free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
T. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
have just opened their large and splendid assortment of American and European Furs, [illegible] and are now prepared to offer to the trade [illegible] Furs, at [illegible] per cent less than [illegible] Eastern prices. Also, a full assortment of [illegible] in the manufacturing of fine articles, such as [illegible] Muffs, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c., which we offer to the trade at [illegible] prices. Also, a full assortment of [illegible] Furs, which we offer to the trade at [illegible] prices. Also, a full assortment of [illegible] Furs, which we offer to the trade at [illegible] prices.
REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.
T. & A. HERZOG, 103 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Fur Lined Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Horse Furs, Fur Caps and Gloves.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Also, a full assortment of Gents' and Fur Caps, Driving Gloves and Mittens. Call and [illegible] &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
167 Randolph Street.....Chicago, Ill.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Furs.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER!

Chicago Tribune. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

Special Notices.

☞ Diptheria and Croup.—For these frightful and dangerous diseases TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy if used in season. Apply freely to the Throat and Chest. This Ointment has been before the public over twenty years, and constantly increasing demand has established its reputation as a sovereign liniment in all cases where a soothing and healing remedy is required, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Spinal Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, Wounds and Bruises. A Pamphlet with Agents, and around each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. BANNING'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., Proprietors, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y. oc11x3m

☞ Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills but by restoring the morbid habit of the system,—preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,

Though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is confidently recommended. For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 73 State street.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf. "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw." CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston. "After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last fall, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." NORMAN T. AYRES, 8 Franklin st., Boston. "Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well." D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent, Lowell, Mass. Trade supplied.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, fastens the hair, and cures all eruptions or itching of the scalp. Mr. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in his Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: "I have seen Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative tried, and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens beautifully the hair, restoring it to its former color and gloss, and proves infallible in removing dandruff. The Ladies like it." Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot, IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 161 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address I. J. IVES, Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. Rev. E. F. PERRY, President—established 1859—J. DYRENFORTH, Principal. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The evening studies commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Full Scholarships $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Muschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor business, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars cash to the capital stock of said firm; that the said Otto Muschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars; and that the said partnership begins on the first day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for three years until the second day of October, A. D. 1864; that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Muschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois. OTTO MUSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER. Chicago, Ill., October 8th, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm are to be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, Up Stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. Chicago, August 1st, 1861. J. M. STINE.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, Manufacturer of DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99.........South Clark Street.........99. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line. At the Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 3404.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, 1st Part of FESTIVAL CHIMES, by the American Composer, WESLEY MARSH, and for sale by the 15th of September. Price 40 C. at Retail. Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders addressed to the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 127 Randolph street, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—A. JUDSON HIGGINS has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable. Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents, also many other part[s]. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly. Address A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Their long experience in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for the manufacturing of this article, enables them to sell at [illegible] prices. REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE. ☞ Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 120 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, [illegible] Robes, Buffalo Skins, Hats, Foot [illegible], Ladies' Fur Hoods, Sable and Bunting Capes, BEEBE'S SILK HATS. [illegible] AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. E. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 101 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill. ☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! [illegible] Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, [illegible] at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. [illegible] SHAW & WILLIAMS.

Money to Loan.

NOTICE.—The Auditor has declared the following dividends on the Banks named below, viz.:

Railroad Bank	[illegible] cents.
Rock Island Bank	[illegible]
Hampden Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan County Bank	[illegible]
Alexandria Exchange Bank	[illegible]
Alliance Bank	[illegible]
Bank of Chester	[illegible]
Bank of Elgin	[illegible]

We will pay in Coin within one per cent of the Auditor's rates for the above, and in New York Exchange, less one quarter of one per cent. E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS, corner Lake and Clark streets, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-class securities, At Low Rates. Also, will advance on first-class Collaterals for 60 or 90 days. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 63 Clark street, Sherman's Block.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB. Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 5 LARMON BLOCK, S. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 21 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office. BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. F. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange. REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Burroughs & Co., Chicago; D. R. Holt, Chicago; Granger Adams & Co.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and Letters of Credit granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 31 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 9th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY REASONABLE. DR. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter, for the benefit of his patrons, the country at large, and himself, put up Artificial Dental work for the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$50 to $80
Upper "		25 to 40
Entire "	Vul. Rubber	25 to 40
Upper "		15 to 20
Entire "	Silver	20 to 40
Upper "		10 to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 10
His Beautiful Gold Fillings		1 to 10

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he feels able and willing to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities, MORE ROOM, and a desire to supply the wants of the West, prompts and justifies me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to my Post Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill. TERMS CASH. ☞ Office, No. 85 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANSING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds which can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Business Cards.

D. GOODRICH, GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Corner of Clark and Monroe Streets, (Up Stairs.) SOUTH-WEST OF POST OFFICE. The subscriber offers his services as Agent to the public to transact any business as an Agent. Buying Lumber for persons or dealers in the country, or disposing of cargoes of Lumber, Shingles, Cedar Posts or Wood. Also, collecting Debts, buying Goods for country merchants or others, or the sales of Country Produce, by the boat or car load. Any business sent to him will be promptly attended to at a reasonable commission. Address D. GOODRICH, Drawer 5771, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES:—Cooley, Farwell & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; D. R. Holt, Cashier of Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thos. W. Olcott, President Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y.; W. W. Goodrich, Attorney at Law, 74 Wall street, N. Y.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse. 183 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 229, 231 and 233 State st., and 61 and 63 Lake st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every size. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1535.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] and are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla. 100 reams Colored Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y, No. 119 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

Smiths in the Army.

The Smith family can have no complaints that they are not amply represented among the field officers in the war. There is (acting) Major General William F. Smith, of Vermont, commanding the right wing of our army on the Potomac; and opposed to him is Major General Gustavus W. Smith, commanding the left wing of the rebel army. Brigadier General Charles Ferguson Smith commands at Paducah. Of Colonels and field officers there is apparently no end. Illinois has Colonel Robert F. Smith, 16th regiment, at St. Joseph, Mo.; Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, 35th regiment, in Fremont's army; Colonel John E. Smith, of the Lead Mine regiment raising at Galena. Ohio furnishes five Colonels Smith, viz: Benj. F. Smith, of the 1st; Wm. S. Smith, of the 13th; J. L. Kirby Smith, of the 43d; T. K. Smith, of the 54th; and Orland Smith, of the 73d. Missouri has Colonel Morgan L. Smith of the 8th. We should despair of enumerating the Smiths who are field, staff or line officers, suffice it the proportion is well maintained. There was at one time a proposition to raise a full regiment of Smiths; but the difficulty there would be in making up an intelligible list of killed and wounded was an insuperable objection.

Apropos to this subject, we stated, in common with other papers, that the rebel Gen. Gustavus W. Smith graduated first in McClellan's class at West Point, in 1846. The following sets the matter right:

Gustavus W. Smith graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1842, and No. 8 in his class. At the head of this class stood Henry L. Eustis, now a Professor in Harvard College. In the same class was General Rosecrans, who was number 5.

General McClellan graduated four years later, in 1846; at the head of his class was Charles S. Stewart, now a United States engineer at Fortress Monroe; General McClellan was No. 2. Charles E. Blunt and John G. Foster were Nos. 3 and 4. These included all the cadets of that year who entered the engineer corps. No. 3 is engaged on the great works covering Washington. No. 4 is constructing the fortification at Sandy Hook, New York harbor.

Negro Catching.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen* of the 11th inst. thus describes the important and noble (?) work which Col. Len. Harris has been doing with the gallant Second Ohio Regiment:

The Second Ohio Regiment, under the command of Col. Harris, arrived at our place at an early hour on Monday last, and went into camp on the Fair Grounds. Most of the officers have seen service, and the regiment is a splendid body of men. The camp was visited by a number of our citizens, who were struck with the good order pervading the encampment. The regiment took up the line of march on Tuesday morning, as is understood, for the Olympian Springs, and made a most imposing appearance as it passed through our streets.

While the train containing the Second Ohio Regiment stopped at Cynthiana, in the night, a man came aboard and desired to enlist, and was brought to our place. *He was discovered, next day, to be a negro man with a red head, and was arrested*, by order of Col. Harris, and lodged in jail. He belongs to a gentleman in Cynthiana.

The Ohio Second Regiment camped, on Tuesday night last, near North Middletown, in our county. Two negro men belonging to Col. W. W. Branham, of this county, came to the camp in the night, under the impression that they could thus insure their freedom; but Col. Harris *promptly arrested and sent them, under guard, to town, and lodged them in jail*.

Military Definitions.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, 10th.]

[An individual rushed excitedly into our sanctum, this morning, and placed the following under the eyes editorial. He is informed that he is known, and that vigorous efforts are in progress to bring him to punishment.—Eds. Com.]

General Engagement.—The appointment of Generals by platoons, from civil life.

Insubordination.—Disregarding the F. M. General's *Frank* in Missouri.

Carpet Nights.—Military lovers at the White House.

Military Department.—The marching of a Regiment. (Vide report of the rebel movement at Munson's Hill.)

Jess-tickle-tion.—President Lincoln's reply to Mrs. Fremont.

Flank Movement.—What Jessie's Bent-on.

Rebel incantations in Kentucky.—Raising the "old Harry."

Belle of Baltimore.—Re-bel.

Ingrates.—Prisoners at Fort Lafayette.

Secesh-ty freeze.—The rebel army in northern Virginia this winter.

Condemned Artillery.—Buchanan.

Rebel Mathematics.—A sigh for peace.

Southern Episcopacy.—A General game of Poker.

Rebel financiering.—Let us a loan. England is supposed to reply, "Cotton to us first." France says *Non-Beau*.

Fort Pickens.—Not the *forte* for rebels.

"*A foeman worthy of my steel.*"—A pet phrase of Floyd's.

Northern Tears for the war.—Volunteers.

Lemon-ade.—Helping the organization of the Porter Cavalry.

Ken-tucky!—She just *ken*.

Brigadiers.—*La Mise des Regiment.*

Hostile Demonstrations.—Cavalry movements.

Army Accounts.—Charge bayonets.

The Proprietors of Superior City.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 12th.]

It is known to many of our readers, though it may not be to the public generally, that the site on which Lake Superior City is situated is owned principally by Southern men. All the proprietors, but one or two at most, indeed, are from Southern States. These men are R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, a member of the rebel Cabinet; J. C. Breckinridge, and L. W. Powell, the rebel Senators, and Beriah Magoffin, the traitor Governor of Kentucky; Wm. Aiken, and W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina; Sam Magoffin, of Missouri; W. W. Corcoran, and Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington. The Northern men are the notorious Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, an avowed secessionist, and a Mr. Beck, residence not known. Hunter, Breckinridge, Powell, Boyce and Sam Magoffin are now in arms against the Government, and Bright, Gov. Magoffin, and, we believe, Corcoran, if not Aiken, are in open sympathy with the rebels. In view of these facts, it would seem to be the duty of the Government to investigate this matter with a view to the confiscation of that part of the city which belongs to rebels in arms, at least. These men are using their whole power and wealth to subvert the Government, and this property is used indirectly, if not directly, in support of the rebellion. Why, then, should it not be confiscated? Besides being a just punishment for the crimes of the traitor owners, its confiscation would be a decided benefit to the city. The proprietors, by refusing to put the land into market, believing that the city must at some time become a place of great importance, have greatly retarded, and, indeed, absolutely checked its progress. They got possession of it, too, by means not the most honorable—in fact, they cheated the Government out of it. Having induced some of the wild Indians of Minnesota to pre-empt the land, they bought out their rights for a song. If the site could be thrown into the market, it would be rapidly taken up, and the city soon become, from the advantages of its location, a point of extensive business, being only one hundred and fifty miles from St. Paul, and on the cheapest, if not the shortest route between that city and the Atlantic by way of the lakes, and at the head of lake navigation. The subject seems to be one worth the attention of the Government.

Ballooning to Advantage.

The balloon department in the army service on the Potomac is becoming one of considerable importance. La Mountain, the boldest of our aeronauts, has just furnished valuable information to the Government and Gen. McClellan by his late daring flight. On Friday last, it may be remembered, a balloon was seen passing over Washington, and it was thought by many to have started from the rebel camp on an aerial reconnoissance; but as it subsequently descended in Maryland, it proved to be the air ship of La Mountain, which had ascended from the Union camp of the Potomac. It appears that when La Mountain rose to a certain distance he cut the rope which connected his balloon with the earth, regardless of the danger, and soared up to an elevation of a mile and a half, and got directly over the rebel lines. Here he was enabled to make a perfect observation of their position and all their movements, the results of which he has communicated to headquarters, and which he said are to be of the utmost importance. When La Mountain completed his observation he threw out sufficient ballast to enable him to rise to a height of three miles, when he fell in with a counter current which carried him back in the direction of Maryland, thus passing over Washington and coming down in safety. This is probably the most important aerial reconnoissance on record.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Little Comforts.

Nothing makes a more refreshing and palatable drink for the sick than grape jelly and water. At this season, when grapes are so abundant and so cheap, would it not be well for those who wish to add to the little comforts of our military hospitals to make a supply? The following is the receipt: Wash the grapes thoroughly in cold water, separate them from the stems, and mash them in an earthen vessel with a potato masher. Then put them over the fire and boil them twenty minutes. Strain them through a bag made of three thicknesses of white musquito netting; to every pint of the juice add one and a quarter pounds sugar, and boil twenty minutes. Put it up in pint jars—china is the strongest; paste white paper over the top, and then tie a piece of strong muslin tightly over it. Pack them with hay (or old linen rags, if you have enough,) in candle or starch boxes, first taking care that the box is well nailed and strong enough. By boring two holes in each end near the top, and putting in strong rope handles, the boxes are much more certain of being kept "this side up."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

LAND WARRANTS.—Notwithstanding the great depression in business, land warrants, under the act of 1855, amounting to upwards of 2,000,000 acres, have been located during the year ending June 30th. The Government now owns 60,000,000 acres, which have been surveyed and offered for sale, and ready for private entry. Besides this nearly 45,000 acres have been surveyed, but not put in the market, which may be taken up by pre-emptors. This is exclusive of the immense tracts of land which have not been surveyed in the new territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Nevada.—*Washington cor. Philadelphia Gazette.*

☞ Dr. Russell, the London *Times* correspondent, it is said, receives a salary of $25,000 and all his traveling expenses paid.

English Steam Plows vs. American Inventions.

The British agricultural champion has lost no time in making his mark upon American soil. The Fowler Steam Plow, the first premium steam plow of Great Britain, has been promptly set to work on a farm near Philadelphia—thus challenging, on our own soil, comparison with the steam plow for which Fawkes received the only American premium, or with any other American inventions for the same purpose. The working, at a public trial, on "three acres of very light soil," was witnessed by a large number of agricultural gentlemen of Philadelphia and other places. If such men as Charles J. Dupont and Samuel Canby, named among the Delawarians who were present, actually concurred in the opinion that the machine was "perfectly satisfactory," and that "the patent would be a large fortune," as stated in Philadelphia papers when mentioning that those gentlemen invited an exhibition of its powers near Wilmington, there is apparent cause for hope in its success.

Sincerely wishing all proper encouragement to this bold movement of an inventor who is said to have spent a hundred thousand dollars in bringing his steam plow to the position in which it challenges American attention, we hope that all reasonable facilities will be rendered for determining the question between it and similar American projects—foremost among which is Fawkes's machine.

Though Fawkes resides in Pennsylvania, the President of the Company (Simon Stevens) who has spent large sums in perfecting his invention, now resides in this city. The American Institute or its Farmers' Club would probably find it a useful movement to arrange immediately for a trial near New York of these steam plows and other machines for cultivating the earth—that the public may be aided in determining which one of various inventions, whether with steam or animal power, whether with appendages like old-fashioned plows or modern rotary diggers, will best economise labor, time and expense—or will best quicken, cheapen, and improve the preparation of land for crops—the first and greatest business of mankind.

Meantime, we deem it proper to refer again to the opinions of such men as our American Patent Commissioner Ewbank and the English author of *Talpa*, as well as to our own expressed opinions of last year, in exemplification of reasons why we of the *World* consider it probable that the machine best fitted for connection with steam or animal power in pulverizing the soil, will be found among the American inventions for performing the work by rotary action.

A Military Portable Telegraph.

A military portable telegraph has been tried successfully in France. It consists of a carriage constructed for that purpose, in which several cylinders or enormous bobbins are fixed, round which is rolled a quantity of iron wire of the thickness of a strong cord. This wire is passed by machinery into the box of one of the wheels, and according as the carriage moves the wheel turns and unrolls the wire. A platoon of cavalry soldiers follows. Two men alight at every fifty paces to raise the wire on a slight stick. Four others do the same while the first are moving forward, and raise the wire with a forked pole, which they fix in the ground, and which is fastened with cords strengthened with iron plates. That being done, they relieve the other workmen, and do so in turn. The horses in the carriage go forward at a gallop, and the telegraph is fixed with extraordinary rapidity. The apparatus is worked in the carriage, which serves as an office. When it is intended to return, the action of the cylinders is reversed, and the carriage is turned round, preceded by the men, who take down the poles, replace them in a light wagon, and wind up the bobbins.

REMARKABLE COURT MARTIAL.—The 5th New Jersey regiment, Col. Starr, is performing guard duty in the city of Alexandria, and officers and men seem to have been active in promoting union sentiments with the fair sex. The editor of the Trenton paper, writing from there, says one of the lieutenants had a beautiful lady whom he introduced as his wife, and no one suspicioned anything wrong. It appeared, however, that he had put her off from day to day on a promise of marriage, and at last becoming angry he disavowed her altogether, refusing even to give her funds to return to her friends in the South. Then came the moment of her revenge. She appealed to a Court Martial for redress, and, says the editor—

After listening to all the evidence, the judgment of the Court was that he should forthwith make the lady his lawful wife, and give her an order on the Government Paymaster for one-half the amount due him—being some $160. He refused, at first, to abide by the judgment of the Court, when his sword was promptly taken from him, and a guard ordered to take him in charge. This cooled him down wonderfully, and after a little further reflection he decided to abide the decision. A clergyman was sent for—the two were lawfully united in matrimony, in the presence of some twenty witnesses—the husband gave the order on the U. S. Paymaster for half his wages—congratulations were exchanged among all present in the court room, and all went their way rejoicing, save the husband, who went off a "little nettled," though a "second, sober thought" will, we think, doubtless bring him around all right. Some twenty other cases were disposed of through the day in a like peremptory manner.

SEARCH OF HOUSES IN COVINGTON, KY.—Night before last the U. S. Deputy Sheriffs and U. S. Deputy Surveyors of Covington, Ky., made a thorough search of the residences of the following prominent secession sympathizers of that city: Ex-Hon. John W. Stevenson; Chas. Withers, late Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad; Henry Moss, his son-in-law; J. Pence, and Samuel Howard, father-in-law of Major Samuel K. Hayes, now in the rebel army. The search was made for treasonable documents, information having been given that the parties were engaged in correspondence with the rebels, but none were found except some papers belonging to a "castle" of the K. G. C., at the house of Mr. Howard.—*Cin. Commercial, 12th.*

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 19th, 1861. The College has a large and experienced teachers, and accommodations and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine dining-room, and is conducted on strictly moral principles. Military drill is a daily exercise. Particular attention is given to Artillery Infantry and Military Tactics, Sword, Bayonet and Gymnastic Exercises. Students are drilled under the direction of an officer of United States army. Students dress in uniform. Terms—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, light, washing and tuition in all departments of study. Ample accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President Fulton, Ill.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, now exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have conjointly rented the yard formerly occupied by Jonn B. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE MINING PRICES. FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market. No credit given for either wholesale or retail. COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure cash before any order will be filled. This system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances. ☞ Lehigh Coals, [illegible] and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, and other grades. For prices, or other particulars, address ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago, Ill.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS GRAIN BAGS, For Sale Low by DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 and 44 LAKE STREET.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 127 South Water st., Chicago. B. F. CLARK & CO., 125 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers. Flour, Meal, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 28 Inches to 40 Inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Wholesale Houses.

WE WILL EXHIBIT ON FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 4TH, FROM AUCTION, 100 Pieces PLAIN ALL WOOL DE LAINES, ALL COLORS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR TWO AND SIXPENCE A YARD, Regular Price Four to Five Shillings. We will exhibit at the same time A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., — We will exhibit MONDAY, Oct. 7th, an Auction purchase of over 500 Pieces OF THE BEST MAKES OF FRENCH MERINOES, All of which we will sell MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. 50,000 TARK MILLS BAGS, Below the Market Price. Large arrivals of New Goods daily at WM. M. ROSS & CO., Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our [illegible] DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44 Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18 CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO., Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer at the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN & BROS., No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64---Lake Street---64 CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) CHICAGO, ILL. M. L. SATTERLEE. E. B. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30..........LAKE STREET..........30 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of [illegible] Custom Made [illegible], Kip and Calf, and Winter Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. Young Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Shoes and Boots in all the States.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND TEA DEALERS, 69 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILL. I. C. DAY. W. T. ALLEN. A. P. FARRINGTON.

250 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
250 " P. R. Sugar,
750 bbls. Refined Sugar,
600 " Syrups,
100 " N. O. Molasses,
1500 bags Rio Coffee,
150 " O. G. Java Coffee,
600 chests Tea,
200 boxes Tobacco,
250 bbls. Smoking Tobacco,
250 kegs Chewing Tobacco.

In store, and with a general assortment of Woodware and Side Goods, including everything wanted by first-class Grocers, for sale at LOWEST market rates by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, Wholesale Dealers BOOTS AND SHOES. We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close CASH BUYERS We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 31 & 33...South Water Street...31 & 33 ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the very lowest market rates, [illegible list of stock] AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON.

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

P. HAYDEN, New York. W. Y. KAY, Chicago. POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio. HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL. are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O., THEIR FALL STOCK OF SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials, Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles, THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH At Prices that will not be Undersold. — HAYDEN, KAY & CO., Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c., Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE, They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Public Houses.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to $1.50 Per Day. BISSELL & GOODRICH. Chicago, Sept. 28th, 1861.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70 PAPER HANGING Cash Jobbing House. NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE. ☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding, Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 123 LAKE STREET.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM. — ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. F. MUNSON, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, Great Western Railway from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the movement of Produce. TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enable it to offer unsurpassed and superior inducements for their patronage. THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	S. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street. For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: [illegible list of agents] CONSIGNEES: [illegible] RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. — USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS [illegible] SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 15 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 15 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., Established in 1778. Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a Catarrh in the Nose. The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. [illegible] By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 465, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and effectual method without asking any questions. [illegible] FEMALE DISEASES, &c. [illegible] Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. [illegible] Address T. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860. "The greatest invention of the age."—Cincinnati Commercial. "A discovery of national importance."—N. Y. Tribune. "Deserving the highest praise in both construction and design."—Scientific American. [illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers; and Hawkes' Sweep Power; Corn Shellers, Allen's Fodder Cutters [illegible] Made and sold by KLINE, GREENLEY & CO., Cass Kline & Humphreys, 44 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James W. Cochran, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, executed to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of fifteen certain Coupon Bonds therein mentioned, which Deed of Trust bears date the first day of August, A. D. 1856, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, in Book No. 129 of Deeds, at Page No. 181; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said bonds and interest coupons thereto attached, and application has been made to me by the legal holder thereof to sell said premises under said Deed of Trust for the purposes therein expressed. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes in said Deed of Trust expressed, at twelve o'clock at noon, on the sixth day of October, 1861, the premises in said Deed of Trust described, to-wit:—Lots number four, five, six, and seven, in Cochran's Subdivision of Lot number eight, in Block number twenty four, in the Original Town of Chicago, in said City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, and State of Illinois. GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of February, A. D. 1860, William T. Miller, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of that date upon the real estate hereinafter described, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, in Book 7, of Trust Deeds, Page 189, to secure the payment of one promissory note in said deed of trust particularly described. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, and application has been made to the undersigned as trustee to sell said premises, in pursuance of the power of sale in said Deed of Trust contained and in execution thereof, public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the undersigned, Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at the south door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said Trust Deed described, to-wit:—Lots numbered two (2) and three (3), in Block number five (5), in Mineral and Haldermann's First Addition to the Town of Mount Carroll, in the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, with the privileges thereunto belonging, and all right, title and equity of redemption of the said Wm. T. Miller therein. ISAAC P. SHELDON, Trustee. Chicago, October 1st, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick A. Lurton vs. Lycurgus L. Larton, Sarah A. Larton and Van R. Higgins.—In Chancery. Affidavit that Lycurgus L. Lurton and Sarah A. Larton, two of the defendants above named, have gone out of this State, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Lycurgus L. Lurton and Sarah A. Larton, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1861) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Lycurgus L. Lurton and Sarah A. Larton, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. JOSEPH P. GARY, Compl'ts Sol.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—162 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties wanting help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 162 DEARBORN STREET. Hundreds of servants [illegible] MRS. A. L. BALSAM, Post Office Box 1945.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to inform her friends and patrons, that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply families with [illegible] fully attended to.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 32 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—Lightning Express, [illegible] 7:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Trains [illegible] THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Company's Offices, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and in the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot. [illegible] J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 8:00 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. This train connects at Centralia with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis, and [illegible] ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:00 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 8:00 A. M. next day. [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD TRAIN. [illegible] ☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects. With 265 Miles of Double Track, THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West), FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line, Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (400 miles), without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS. [illegible] H. J. LOMBAERT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 15th, 1861, trains will [illegible] Day Express [illegible] Night Express [illegible] [illegible] Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily as follows: [illegible] CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. [illegible] Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. F. R. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: New York Day Express: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson. Night Express: 7:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Salisbury's Patent Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't, Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Day Express and Mail Train leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at [illegible] A. M. daily, (except Sundays), and arrives at [illegible] P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at [illegible] P. M., daily. JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] L. W. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

THE CITY.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire, about six o'clock last evening was false.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.—The Light Guard Band have removed their office to No. 93 Randolph street, where they will receive orders for music.

BURGLARY.—A wood office at the west end of Van Buren street bridge was broken into last night, and a clock and fluid lamp carried off by the burglars.

CONFIRMATION.—The rite of confirmation was administered to eight persons on Sunday last, by Bishop Whitehouse, at Trinity Church.

THE MALPRACTICE CASE.—The evidence in the malpractice case, Farrell vs. Cadwell, now in hearing in the Superior Court, will probably be finished and the case given to the jury today.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court commenced its sessions for the October term yesterday morning. The call of the common law docket commences this morning at No. 664, with a jury.

TROT.—A trotting match comes off this afternoon on the Garden City course, between "Belle of the West" of St. Louis, and "John McCormick" of Chicago. Mile heats best three in five, in harness.

THE TUG MCQUEEN.—The gunboat McQueen, formerly the tug McQueen, of this port, is now lying at Detroit, being painted and repaired. She will soon be in a condition to receive her armament.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Dalton, a switchman on the Alton and Chicago railway, was knocked down by a train of cars at the Ewing street crossing Saturday night, and had a leg and an arm broken and a hip dislocated. He was carried to his home, where he now lies in a critical condition.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of one Charles Thorp, who died in a barn, at No. 86 Green street, on Saturday night, during a fit of *delirium tremens.* The deceased had been a man of intemperate habits for a long time, and leaves a wife rapidly following in his footsteps.

PROMOTION.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that Capt. Barker of this city has been promoted to a Majorship, with authority to raise a squadron of cavalry. We trust he will not be made a Brigadier General, and lose all his usefulness thereby. There is such a thing as killing a man with kindness.

CORRECTION.—In the notice of the departure of the Yates Phalanx, published in our last issue, Company E of that regiment should have been credited to Wilmington, instead of Bloomington, and its number of privates 75 instead of 47 men. A fine cavalry company is also being recruited in the same town. Little Wilmington is doing nobly in the work of recruiting.

☞ Gilbert, Sampson & Warner sell this afternoon and evening, at their spacious salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, at 2 and 7 p. m., a fine collection of marble statuary, ornaments, etc., etc. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. One of the finest opportunities to purchase rare costly articles ever before in the power of an appreciative audience to indulge in is now offered.

A CONCERT IN PROSPECT.—We understand that the friends of Julius G. Lumbard, Esq., the well known vocalist, are arranging a benefit concert to take place during the last of the present month. The best of our home talent has been secured, and two or three lady vocalists from abroad. Mr. Lumbard has devoted his valuable services many a time, and oft to benevolent purposes. As a fitting return for these favors, we trust he will be compensated by a large financial success.

NOVEMBER FASHION.—The Paris *World of Fashion*, for October, *Godey's Ladies' Book* and *Le Bon Ton*, for November, have all been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who not only is always *ahead* of the regular mail, but always manages to keep the largest, best, most select, and cheapest stock of newspapers, books, periodicals, stationery, pens, pencils, pictures, &c., to be found in the city—for the truth of which, pay Mac but one visit, and you will leave fully convinced of the truth, of not only us, but of everybody else who deals with him.

THE CITY.—The city apparently was never more busy than at the present. The streets are crowded with an endless caravan of 'busses, wagons, and drays laden with merchandise of every description. The constant arrival and departure of trains heavily freighted, the cartage of such vast quantities of goods, the hotels swarming with guests, the rapid and daily increasing influx of strangers, the arrivals and departures of regiments for the war, and the walks crowded with hurrying pedestrians, impart a genuine metropolitan and business air to the city which it has not worn since the palmy days of '56.

FESTIVAL.—The Scandinavian ladies of this city are arranging the preliminaries for a grand festival at West Market Hall, on Thursday, the 17th inst., for the benefit of the Orisse Rifles, Capt. Andrew Torkilson, a company who are attached to the Scandinavian Legion. The funds realized will be applied to the families of the company. The worthiness of the object should commend it at once to the generous patronage of our citizens. The descendants of the old War Gods are coming up bravely to the defence of their adopted country. Let them be encouraged by all the means in our power.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—Wm. C. Tenny, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.; Judge A. D. Smith, Milwaukee; W. B. Patch, Esq., Cincinnati; H. Stewart, Esq., Cincinnati; G. W. Holt, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. W. Woodward, Boston; A. A. Lane, Esq., Boston; Col. Reeve, U. S. A.; R. E. Hatch, Esq., N. Y.; Hoyt Sherman, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Walter Vail, Esq., N. Y.; W. H. Talcott, Esq., New Jersey; Major W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. A.; L. Hitchcock, Cincinnati; Henry Bell, Esq., Baltimore; Col. Geo. W. Ewing, Indiana; Jas. Armstrong, Esq., N. Y.; D. Porter Lord and wife, N. Y., are among the arrivals at the Sherman House.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—A sailor, named Thomas O'Brien, belonging to the schooner Uncle Tom, was drowned on Sunday morning, at the Galena Railroad dock. From the evidence before the jury of inquest, it appeared that O'Brien and a messmate named McIntyre, went upon a spree Saturday night, and did not return to the vessel until three o'clock Sunday morning. After they had gone below O'Brien remarked that he should be obliged to go on deck before he turned in. He went into the fore chains from whence he fell into the river and was drowned.

The deceased shipped at Kingston on the 19th of August. He was a single man and had a mother living in New Brunswick. Persons interested in the effects of the deceased, will address Coroner James, Chicago.

PERSONAL.—G. H. Clark, E. D. Worcester, Mrs. S. Worcester, Albany, N. Y.; Edward A. Bowry, Baltimore; P. K. Roach, S. D. Paul, Henry Crocker, J. Worster, H. A. Johnson, Boston; V. Wernway, Philadelphia; Henry Kirk, Buffalo; J. D. S. Montague, E. W. Bassington, Kingston, N. Y.; David Gibson, Cincinnati; Hon. A. C. Fuller, Springfield; Capt. Eddy, U. S. A.; Edward Everett, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.; Jno. S. Loomis, Springfield; H. C. Hollingstorth, Peru; Jno. Van Nortwick, Batavia; S. C. Tuckerman, Racine; Mrs. W. B. Hibbard, Mrs. E. C. Hibbard and family, Milwaukee; Lieut. H. C. Bull, U. S. A., St. Louis; Ralph Cheney, Hartford, Ct.; E. Woods and wife, Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Baltheche and family, Springfield, Ill.; S. Haskell, St. Louis; S. B. Scott, J. La Due, James Luddington, Chas. D. Webber, Milwaukee; L. P. Sawyer, Joliet; Dr. Henry Wing, Collingwood, are among the arrivals at the Tremont House.

THE COLORS FOR THE NORMAL REGIMENT.—The stand of colors, the gift of the teachers of the public schools in this city to the Normal (33d) Regiment now stationed at Ironton, Mo., has been finished and is now awaiting an opportunity of being forwarded to its destination. The regimental flag is of dark blue silk, six by eight feet in size, with an eagle brilliantly emblazoned in the centre; over it, the legend, "Presented by the Teachers of Chicago;" below, in scroll work, the name of the Regiment. The flag is heavily fringed with orange silk and mounted upon a spear staff. The "Stars and Stripes" are in white crimson, the stars golden upon an azure, and fringed and mounted as the other. The cost of the colors was $130. More beautiful colors from more generous donors will never lead a more promising regiment to the battlefield.

COL. FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Their Departure for Washington.

THE ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Horses, Equipage, etc., etc.

Our readers have from time to time been advised of the progress made in the organization of this regiment, which went into camp just six weeks ago at St. Charles, on Fox River, in this State. A week ago the regiment was full as to men and horses, and the delay in starting has been caused by the vain hope of having the saddle equipments furnished in time to take them along; in this, however, they were disappointed. Unwilling to delay his regiment any longer, Col. Farnsworth, on Thursday last, gave the order for striking the tents on Monday morning. On Friday morning, the first detachment, consisting of 180 men and 600 horses, and on Saturday morning a second detachment, consisting of the same number, passed through our city, *en route* for Washington City. Last evening, the third detachment, consisting of 840 men, arrived by the Galena and Chicago railroad, and marched through our streets to the depot of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. The appearance of the Regiment was very fine in every way. Capt. Webb, the United States Quartermaster at this place, escorted the Regiment through the city. Colonel Farnsworth's stately form attracted marked attention, and the general remark was that he looked the soldier admirably. He sat on his horse like an old dragoon of a life-time service, and any stranger would have picked him out among ten thousand men as their leader. Lieut. Col. Gamble marched at the van of the column, and manœuvered the Regiment in excellent style.

The roster of the Regiment, as obtained from the Colonel, is as follows:

Colonel—John F. Farnsworth.
Lieutenant Colonel—Wm. Gamble.
First Major—D. R. Clendenin.
Second Major—John L. Beveridge.
Third Major—Wm. G. Conkling.
Regimental Quartermaster—C. W. Waite.
Battalion Quartermasters—J. S. Van Patten, G. G. Stevens, E. J. Farnsworth.
Regimental Adjutant—Jas. D. Ludlow.
Battalion Adjutants—John M. Waite, E. Clifford.
Chaplain—Rev. L. C. Matlock.
Surgeon—Dr. Abner Hard.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Sam. Crawford.

COMPANIES.

Co. A, KANE COUNTY.—Capt. P. G. Jennings; 1st Lieut. B. D. Beach; 2d Lieut. N. L. Blanchard.
Co. B, DEKALB COUNTY.—Capt. S. H. Whitney; 1st Lieut. J. G. Smith; 2d Lieut. J. M. Sigiin.
Co. C, WHITESIDE Co.—Capt. A. Clark; 1st Lieut. D. D. Lincoln; 2d Lieut. ——.
Co. D, DUPAGE COUNTY.—Capt. J. L. Gearhart; 1st Lieut. H. J. Hotopp; 2d Lieut. C. H. Verbick.
Co. E, DUPAGE COUNTY.—Capt. E. S. Kelley; 1st Lieut. B. L. Flagg; 2d Lieut. W. M. Taylor.
Co. F, COOK COUNTY.—Capt. E. C. Cleveland; 1st Lieut. Smith; 2d Lieut. ——.
Co. G, COOK COUNTY.—Capt. Wm. H. Medill; 1st Lieut. G. A. Forsyth; 2d Lieut. D. J. Hynes.
Co. H, MCHENRY COUNTY.—Capt. R. M. Hooker; 1st Lieut. Charles Harrison; 2d Lieut. J. M. Southworth.
Co. I, KANE COUNTY—Captain H. L. Rapelj; 1st Lieut., Wm. H. Sheldon; 2d Lieut., John Coal.
Co. K, KENDALL COUNTY—Captain, J. A. Freeman; 1st Lieut., Geo. W. Flagg; 2d Lieut., D. Sullivan.
Co. L, DEKALB COUNTY—Captain, D. Dustin; 1st Lieut., A. R. Dana; 2d Lieut., ——.
Co. M, WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Captain, John Austin; 1st Lieut., Martin; 2d Lieut., Austin.

The horses of the regiment deserve especial mention. At this time when so many miserable lots of animals are palmed off upon military bodies, it is refreshing to see such an assortment of horses as have been coming through our city for this regiment during the last two or three days. One of the company commanders, who has been through the present war in the Dragoon service, in a note to us, says: "They are a much better lot of horses than any yet bought for Government service."

The scenes along the route from Geneva to to Chicago were such as will long be remembered on the Galena Road. The journey was one continued ovation, cannons (or, in their place, anvils,) being fired at nearly every place along the route. The cheers of the men, and the waving of the handkerchiefs of the ladies, also evinced the deep interest taken by the people of this section in this regiment.

At about half past ten o'clock last night, the second train of this detachment, making the *eighth train* (averaging over fifteen cars to a train) of troops of this regiment, left the Passenger Depot of the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, amid the wild and enthusiastic shouts of thousands of people who had gathered to witness the departure of the first Illinois regiment that has gone to Washington during the war. The men were all in the best of spirits.

Lieut. Col. Gamble and Quartermaster Waite remain behind for a few days on business connected with the regiment. They will leave here on Friday or Saturday. Anything to be sent to the regiment can be left for them at the Briggs House.

This regiment is finely equipped in every respect, most excellently officered and thoroughly organized, albeit the work has been accomplished in an incredibly short space of time. Thanks to the energy of those in command, Illinois will have a regiment of cavalry in the field at the East, of which she may be proud. We shall anxiously wait for glorious news from Farnsworth's Cavalry, when they reach the Potomac.

Shameful Imposition.

One of the latest outrages perpetrated on the West is the shipment to this point of broken-down horses, bought up for the army in Pennsylvania. The first instalment of these wretched hacks, some 250 in number, arrived from Pittsburgh on Sunday last, designed for Col. Brackett's Cavalry. They were of all colors and sizes, and afflicted with almost every disease in the catalogue of horse distempers. We understand that many of the soldiers are ready to mutiny before they will mount such scarecrows; and if there is any good cause for mutiny in the army, we conceive this to be one, under the circumstances.

Col. Brackett, under orders from the Quartermaster-General, had gone on and purchased several hundred horses of the very finest quality for the service, when he received a telegraphic dispatch that horses would be sent on from Pittsburgh for his Regiment. Who sent them nobody knows. But it looks as if some one in authority is anxious to give Pennsylvania all the contracts, at whatever sacrifice to the Government. These Pennsylvania horses, we are told, cost the Government $135 apiece, while far better ones are furnished here for $110. Besides, the cost of transportation of a regiment of horses from Pittsburgh to Chicago cannot be much less than five thousand dollars.

Now we have a right to demand that the West receive whatever benefit is to be derived from the purchase of horses for a Western regiment of cavalry. It is no small item to farmers and others who have horses to sell, that the money to pay for them be circulated here, and especially when the article bought here is much superior in quality and to be obtained at a lower price.

We protest against any more horseflesh, particularly of the kind just sent here for Col. Brackett's Regiment, being shipped from the East to the West, and we shall make our objections be heard, until such outrages are put an end to.

A Sad Case of Drowning—One More Appeal to the Common Council.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner was called to hold an inquest upon the body of a little boy four years old, named Willie Mohr, who was drowned near the Wells street bridge. The little fellow was a son of Samuel Mohr, living at No. 123 Kinzie street, and was a bright, intelligent boy. He had strayed away from home and was probably at play in one of the boats fastened to the dock, near the bridge, when the sad accident overtook him. He was in the water but a very few minutes, and when taken out still had life. There were no appliances at hand for his restoration, however, and although the bystanders used every means in their power to revive him, and summoned a physician, before he arrived the poor boy was dead.

Once more the appeal comes home with renewed force to the Common Council to provide some appliances at the bridges for the restoration of drowning persons. Had such appliances been at hand, the boy's life might have been saved. We trust the Aldermen of this city will not allow a trifling expenditure to stand in the way of humane action. We have alluded to this subject recently in a case at the Van Buren street bridge, when a human life might have been saved. Yesterday another life was needlessly lost. We hope the Council will not close their ears to this call of humanity. These cases are at our very doors. The remedy is an easy one. Will the Council try the experiment?

SEWING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The ladies of the North Side will please observe that Mr. W. H. Brown has kindly placed the Mission Church, corner of Erie and Wells streets, at their disposal; that Messrs. Grover & Baker have kindly loaned sewing machines, and that all that is now required is that the ladies commence at once on comforts, materials for which are in part already provided there, as there is no time to lose before the cold weather sets in.

PEORIA PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Annual Meeting.

FOURTH DAY.

The Synod spent the first half hour, until 9 o'clock, in devotional exercises.

The Committee on Church Policy, not having any report to make, were, on motion, discharged.

The Committee on Publications reported, and on motion a portion was struck out, and the balance, on further motion, was recommitted back to the Committee for amendment.

The Committee on the State of the Country made their report, as follows:

The Committee to prepare a minute upon the state of the country, beg leave to submit the following paper:

The Synod of Peoria, while convened for the promotion of interests religious and ecclesiastical, cannot be unmindful of the extraordinary condition of the nation whose citizens we are. Though holding our sessions in undisturbed peace, we cannot forget that confederate and desperate rebellion has been made against the Government, and that war is now desolating our land. We believe in the organic connection of all events under one Divine Providence which presides alike over the affairs of nations and the falling of the sparrow; in the connection, peculiarly close under a popular Government, between the virtue and piety of the citizen and the welfare of the state. We remember the blessing of God upon the virtues, and in answer to the prayers, of the founders of this Government. In the calamities of the present, we recognize the judgment of Him who ruleth the world in righteousness, who will not long permit national corruption to go unrebuked, nor national sins to remain unpunished. Acknowledging that in the sin which have brought calamity, the whole nation has participated, we also see in the present rebellion the culmination of national sin; and believe that prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion is the imperative duty of the Government, is the first step in national reformation, the first fruit of national repentance. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the present contest between rebellion and legitimate authority, the Federal Government has our cordial sympathy and our earnest prayers.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the Government should be heartily supported in whatever measures may be necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression of rebellion and the removal of its causes.

The Committee on Home Missions reported. The report was accepted and adopted as follows:

The Committee on Home Missions would report as follows:

Since the last meeting of the Synod, our relations to the work of Home Missions has sustained important modifications. We have now, in the Providence of God, our own agency for the prosecution of this work. The Committee on Church Extension in the City of Philadelphia has been merged into the new Committee on Home Missions located in New York, and henceforward the burden of our Missionary work will doubtless be done by this Committee, as is contemplated in the action of our last General Assembly. It is further desirable that all our churches should place themselves as early as possible in connection with the committee and forward their contributions to the Central Treasury. The Constitution of the committee, as adopted by the last Assembly, contemplated *Presbyterial* rather than *Synodical* action, and it is designed to bring the Presbyteries into close sympathy and active co-operation with the committee.

We therefore recommend that the Synodical Committee be discharged from further service, and that each of the Presbyteries be urged to appoint its own Committee, and to co-operate with the Central Committee in New York.

The Committee enter upon their work in troublous times, when all our churches are laboring under a financial pressure, and it is obvious that the work can be sustained only by enlarged benevolence and unusual sacrifices on the part of the Churches.

Let each Pastor and States Supply present this cause to his Church at an early day, and solicit a generous collection for the treasury of the Committee. The work of sustaining our own feeble churches, now providentially thrown upon us, must not be suffered to fail through lack of hearty and efficient co-operation on the part of churches.

Many of the churches on the field of this Synod are small and feeble, and are necessarily thrown on this Committee for support. Let the churches that are strong bear the burdens of the weak, and let each contribute according to its ability, and the work will be done.

This report gave rise to a lengthy and animated discussion on the general subject of benevolence and the more profitable method of developing the liberality of the churches.

Rev. Dr. Patterson moved that the portion of the report recommending the discontinuance of the Permanent Home Mission Committee, be re-committed to the Committee, and they be instructed to report the names of a Committee for the ensuing year, whose duty shall be to address the churches, either by circular or otherwise, on this subject, and secure efficient action according to the plan of the General Assembly. Carried.

The report on Religious and Theological Education (published on Saturday), was then taken up and adopted.

The Committee on Home Missions, to whom was re-committed their report, submitted the following alteration of the report, which was accepted and adopted, and the entire report, as amended, adopted:

"The Committee recommend the continuance of the Permanent Committee on Home Missions, with the addition of Rev. A. Swazey, in the place of Rev. W. H. Spencer, deceased, and that said Committee be urged to activity and zeal in the discharge of their duties until the Assembly's plan shall have been fully and efficiently inaugurated."

The Standing Committee on Publications made a report which was accepted and adopted.

The Committee's report on the State of the Country was then taken up.

Rev. Mr. Weed, not thinking the resolutions strong enough, on the "great question," moved to amend the report by inserting the words, "even to the abolition of slavery."

Rev. Dr Hayes wanted the resolutions stronger. He thought the time had come when every beast, even at the North, should look at the South *with horns* pointing right straight out. It was not the time for mealy-mouthed words.

Rev. Mr. Adams explained that the committee were unanimous in their abhorrence of slavery, and in their opinions of the sinfulness of that institution. But we at the North have nurtured this institution. We are responsible here for the growth of this institution and for this war. Now it will not do to hit somebody or something away off, and stand up in our own self-righteousness and convince ourselves that we are wholly innocent; we have our sins, great and startling. To attribute the war to slavery is but going half way. Let us go to the full distance and share our portion of the responsibility and the blame.

Rev. Mr. Weed revised his motion to amend by offering the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That the Synod deeply regrets that the President so greatly modified, not to say nullified, the proclamation of Gen. Fremont in relation to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels in the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the Synod most fully believes that we can never have a permanent peace until slavery in our country is entirely abolished.

Rev. Dr. Patterson was opposed to taking issue with the President of the United States on a particular point. He liked the spirit of the amendments, but preferred an expression of a general principle. He, therefore, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That while the course of the true patriot in this exigency is a conservative one, requiring a defence, not a change of our constitution, in our judgment it is the duty of the Government in the prosecution of the existing war to adopt all lawful and constitutional measures to cripple and destroy the institution of slavery which is the immediate and chief cause of our national troubles, especially so far as the slave property of citizens in rebellion against the Government is concerned.

Rev. Mr. Swazey disliked the report. It did not go far enough. It did not say that we as a nation had become wholly corrupt and immoral by the influence of slavery. He disliked the amendments proposed as well. Slavery was a great sin, but not the only sin of the nation. He moved the re-commitment of the report with instructions to make it more comprehensive and definite.

The motion to re-commit prevailed, and Rev. Arthur Swazey, Dr. Hayes, and Elder Avery were added to the committee.

The committee on a religious paper reported, endorsing the *Christian Herald and Presbyterian Recorder*, and recommending it to the patronage of the churches.

The Committee on the State of the Country, to which was re-committed their former report, as above stated, reported the following resolution as additional:

3d. *Resolved*, That in our judgment it is the duty of the Government, in the prosecution of the existing war, to adopt all practicable measures, whether under the Constitution or under martial law, to cripple and destroy the institution of slavery, which is the immediate and the chief cause of our National troubles, especially so far as the slave property of citizens in rebellion against the Government is concerned.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Country as amended by the addition of the 3d resolution, was then taken up and adopted unanimously.

A motion requesting the Stated Clerk to send a copy of the report and resolutions on the State of the Country to the President of the United States was rejected.

A motion was made and passed, that this Synod proceed to elect delegates to the sister Synods, as follows:

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.—Rev. Levi P. Crawford. Alternate—Rev. Mr. Brown, of Bloomington.
SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D. Alternate—Rev. Mr. Adams.
SYNOD OF IOWA.—Rev. H. H. Hayes, D. D. Alternate—Rev. Mr. Kent.
SYNOD OF WABASH.—Rev. H. Wason. Alternate—Rev. T. J. Whittemore.
SYNOD OF MISSOURI.—Rev. James Bassett.
SYNOD OF MINNESOTA.—Rev. J. Wight. Alternate—Rev. Mr. Holmes.
SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.—Rev. R. M. Patterson, D. D. Alternate—Rev. Mr. Swazey.

The Standing Committee on Education made their report as follows:

Endorsing the recommendation of the Permanent Committee, that the effort be steadily pressed forward to secure in all our churches annual sermons and annual contributions in behalf of this cause, they would also heartily recommend the Assembly's plan as adopted to call out the energies and economize the resources of our churches, and urge upon the Presbyteries the importance of taking every means to carry out that plan in the most efficient manner. It is especially desirable, those churches now sustaining young men in a course of preparation for the ministry, should make those young men beneficiaries of the Assembly's Committee, and thus place them upon the same footing as that of all others aided by that Committee. The interest of such churches should be enlisted in the general cause, and their contributions secured to the general treasury. It is our belief, that although at present the sums contributed to the cause by these churches may be somewhat larger than could at once be secured for the general treasury, a little effort and the inculcation of broader views would soon result in greater contributions than ever from these churches—certainly from the Presbyteries at large.

The following permanent committees were then appointed, viz.:

On Education—Rev. J. A. Wight, Chairman; Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D., Rev. A. Kent, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Nelson Barrett, Rev. A. Eddy, Rev. H. B. Holmes, Sylvester Lind, H. B. Beelye.

Home Missions—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., Chairman; Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. J. Wight, Rev. A. Swazey, Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D., Rev. H. B. Holmes, C. B. Nelson, D. R. Holt, R. M. Guilford.

The Treasurer made a verbal report. The balance on hand is about $10. The report was accepted and adopted. The Rev. Mr. Wight, the present Treasurer, was re-elected to that office.

A discussion followed upon the question, How shall the meetings of Synod be made more interesting and effective in a religious point of view? A resolution was offered and adopted that the matter be referred to the Committee of Arrangements having in charge the next annual meeting of Synod; and that the Rev. Mr. Holmes be added to the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Wight offered a resolution thanking the reporters of the daily papers for the faithful and accurate manner in which they had reported and published the proceedings of this Synod. Adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Crawford moved that the matters of religious exercises at the next Synod be referred to the Committee of Arrangements. Carried.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Chicago for their hospitality to the members.

On motion, the Stated Clerk was instructed to prepare an abstract of the proceedings of this Synod for publication in the New York *Evangelist* and Cincinnati *Herald and Recorder.*

The Moderator made some closing remarks, the Dismission hymn was sung, prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Barrett, the Moderator, and the Synod adjourned.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury presented but two bills yesterday, and then adjourned for the term. Each of the indictments were against Calvin C. Flint; the first alleges forgery in signing a draft, sold to B. F. Carver & Co.; the second, obtaining money under false pretences, by giving Root & Cady, music dealers, a worthless draft for $85, in payment for a melodeon. Mr. Flint was well known in this city as an associate editor of the late *Democrat* and recently connected with the *Star* and the famous "Smart paper."

Before adjourning the Grand Jury made the following

REPORT:

To the Honorable the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago:

The Grand Jurors empanneled for the October term of this Court beg leave respectfully to report,

That they have examined a large number of cases, some of them of considerable importance, in the manner recommended by his Honor, and present the following as a brief summary of their labors:

Whole number of cases examined	82
Number of bills found	64
Number of cases dismissed	18

They also report that, at the instance and invitation of the Sheriff, they have visited the County Jail, and examined into the management of that institution, and the condition of the prisoners, and are pleased to add their testimony to that of previous Grand Juries, in endorsing its general conduct. They found the same clean, properly ventilated and well-ordered, the prisoners well-fed, and treated with as much consideration as persons in their condition could expect.

They regret that the proper authorities have not, as yet, caused the erection of suitable screens before the windows of the female department, whereby the unfortunate inmates can be concealed from public view, and those disgusting exhibitions and obscene conversations animadverted upon by the Grand Jury for the August term of this Court prevented. They recommend that immediate steps be taken to remedy what is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance.

They regret that a mistaken economy on the part of the Board of Supervisors prevents the employment of a night-watch in the Jail, the result of which was recently seen in the almost successful escape of important prisoners, and recommend that the Sheriff be authorized to employ such additional assistance as shall effectually prevent the recurrence of such an attempt on the part of the prisoners.

They also suggest the importance of constructing additional apartments in the Jail for the accommodation of female prisoners, the present rooms being altogether too small and inconvenient.

They also report that, upon the invitation of C. P. Bradley, Esq., the efficient Superintendent of the Police Department, they have visited the Armory, and carefully inspected the improvements made therein.

The condition of the Armory heretofore has been notoriously a disgrace. The cells were too small and incommodious to accommodate the prisoners, who were huddled together, the innocent with the guilty, and persons arrested for technical offences with the lowest and most abandoned of both sexes. They were miserably dieted, often remaining there twenty-four or thirty-six hours without food, unless supplied from the private purses of policemen. The cells were poorly ventilated, overrun with vermin, and filthy in the extreme. All of these disgraceful facts are now happily obviated by the repairs which have just been concluded. The cells have been increased in number and size, are well provided with the means of ventilation, and so constructed as to admit of a thorough cleansing every morning.

The Grand Jury would especially commend the erection of the new cells upon the second floor of the Armory, for the detention of witnesses whose presence at trial it may be impossible to secure in any other manner.

The dieting arrangements have been well conceived and executed.

We can now see no cause of complaint in relation to the Lock-up.

In consequence of complaints relative to the quality and quantity of food furnished to the prisoners at the City Bridewell, we were induced to visit that institution. From personal inspection of the food furnished, and conversation with the inmates, we are led to the believe that these complaints are without foundation. We found the premises clean and in good order.

The Grand Jury desire to express their obligations to the District Attorney for the efficient assistance rendered them in conducting their investigations.

We also wish to commend the diligence exercised by Deputy Sheriff Chas. S. Perry, in his efforts to facilitate our labors by the procurement of witnesses, and for general attentions and courtesies.

The Recorder said that he felt under obligations to the Grand Jury that they had so well discharged their duty, and he was gratified that twenty-three men could be found in Chicago who did not hesitate to investigate rascality in high places as well as low. Referring to this visit to the City Bridewell, he said that they had not learned of half of the infamy practiced there. He happened to know that some of the prisoners there had died and gone to their long home, on account of the neglect of those having them in charge to call suitable medical advice, and said that those infamous transactions should be probed to the bottom. In conclusion, he thanked the Grand Jury for the facility with which they had conducted their investigations, and ordered them to be discharged.

The cases of Margaret McClure and John McCaler, indicted for larceny, are still pending. In the case of John Roce, indicted for stealing a horse, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing the term of imprisonment at four years.

Special Meeting of the Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, at which were present the Mayor, Alds. Colby, Botsford, Marshall, Joy, Baragwanath, Holden, Cobb, Prindeville, White, Perkins and McDonald.

The meeting was held in pursuance of the following call:

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1861.

ALDERMAN ——, *Sir;* There will be a special meeting of the Common Council, in the Council Chamber, Monday, Oct., 14, 1861, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Finance Committee in relation to the claims of John McBean and others against the city; and to take such other action thereon as the Council may see fit.

By order of ROBERT LAW, SAMUEL MYERS, ALONZO HARVEY.

The meeting was decidedly a lugubrious one, barely a quorum being present. The Chairman of the Finance Committee was absent and the three Aldermen who signed the call.

The chair repeated the object of the meeting, and called upon the Finance Committee to report.

A protracted silence ensued, d[illegible] which the Aldermen looked upon each [illegible]ingly, and then upon the floor. [illegible] Botsford finally broke the silence by announcing that he was a member of that committee. [Laughter]. *He* hadn't got any report to make. He understood the Chairman of the committee, Ald. Foss, was out of town, and as he had the papers with him, it was impossible to report.

Ald. Perkins wanted to know if the Finance Committee had held any meetings at all.

Ald. Botsford—"Oh yes! several times."

Ald. Prindiville said *he* was one of the members of the Finance Committee. It was the wish of that committee to make a report, and allow Mr. McBean's claim, if it was a just one. They had no desire to stave it off, and if sufficient time were only granted, the report should be forthcoming.

Ald. Marshall moved to adjourn. Carried.

FUNERAL OF FATHER EDWARDS.—The funeral of this well known and respected Catholic clergyman, whose death occurred on Saturday morning, took place from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on North Franklin street, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of mourning friends. Bishop Duggan delivered an impressive funeral oration, Father Dunn celebrated High Mass, and Father Kelly, of Bridgeport, was master of ceremonies. His remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery, where they are laid in the chapel grounds beside the remains of Father Magann, and where also the remains of a brother of Father Edwards, who died about two weeks since, will be placed. All the Catholic clergy of the city, with a large number from abroad, were present and took part in the obsequies.

Father Edwards was about 31 years of age, and has been nine years in the ministry. He built the Church of the Immaculate Conception—which is entirely free from debt,—and also two other churches. He has no immediate relatives in this part of the world, but has a brother in Rome preparing for the Priesthood.

Returned from Washington.

HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Member of Congress from this District, returned from Washington on Saturday evening, which place he left on Thursday. He says that everything betokened active hostilities at a very early date. Gen. McClellan was ready to give battle to Beauregard whenever the latter would "meet him half way." Mr. Arnold visited Washington for the purpose of urging the Government to send arms to the West, and to look after the location of the Government Armory for the West. Pittsburgh has put in her claim for the Armory, and will make a strong fight for it, and may succeed in having the manufacture of ordnance located there. Mr. Arnold found a strong feeling among many Members of Congress whom he met from New England, New York and the Northwest, in favor of locating the United States Armory at Chicago. Much will depend upon the activity of the citizens of this place.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Mrs. P. Clary, Tremont House, Chicago.
J. H. Gale & Co., Chicago, Ill.
C. R. Johnson, "
H. H. Rapp, "
H. Comstock, "
W. H. Clarke, "
Dan'l Gage, Ottawa, Ill.
Miss M. F. Clarke, Oswego, Ill.
A. Stephenson, Sycamore, Ill.
Miss Jane Agnew, Ottawa, Ill.
Capt. Thos. Moonlight, Fort Scott, K. T.
Jas. Green, Kalamazoo, Mich.
H. A. Work, Plymouth, Ind.
Mrs. Esther Simmons, Northfield, Ohio.
Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y.
Cornelius Hoxie, Macedon Centre, N. Y.
Hallett & Comstock, Boston, Mass.
Geo. Houghton, San Francisco, Cal.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

J. H. Lathrop, Chicago, Ill.
Box 42, "
Charles Kunz, "
Rowland Woodward, Chicago, Ill.
R. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sarah Holbrook, Chemung, Ill.
Mrs. C. W. Snow, Peoria, Ill.
G. S. Bangs, Aurora, Ill.
D. E. McArthur, North Platt, Ill.
Miss Elizabeth Miller, Sycamore, Ill.
Mrs. Eliza M. Collins, Newark, Ill.
Joseph Lawler, St. Louis, Mo.
John Wagner, "
J. G. Johnson, "
Dr. E. J. Bailey, U. S. A., Santa Fe, N. M.
Edwd Kinsella, Bloomfield, Wis.
Mrs. Capt. Jas. Chase, Trenton, Mich.
John Gardiner, Norwalk, Ohio.
Jas. Browne, Pittston Ferry, Pa.
Wm. Edline, Monticello, N. Y.
R. A. Dalton, Rochester, N. Y.
Nathaniel Horton, Hannibal Centre, N. Y.
Rev. A. T. Ballard, Peacham, Vt.
A. Parker, Sacramento, Cal.

SPIDERS BALLOONING.—A curious, but not unusual spectacle in this locality, was observed on Sunday. During the entire day the air was densely filled with a white, downlike substance, resembling cotton. It attached itself to chimneys, telegraph wires, awnings and the clothing of pedestrians, floating out upon the breeze in large streamers. The substance came from the South and traveled rapidly over the city, both in compact masses and long fine streamers, of a most delicate and glossy appearance. The masses when examined were as white as snow and very glutinous. Each one of them containing, snugly coiled away, a little spider, who had evidently broken up his southern camp after the frost of Saturday, and was ballooning it northward. The curious spectacle attracted universal attention and elicited much comment, some taking it for granted that the Southern cotton-fields had broken loose and were sending their contents northward. It was, however, nothing but the crop of some spider-infested locality which has long needed sweeping out, broken up by the action of the frost.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* announces the arrival in Richmond of Sir James Ferguson Knight, M. P., England, adding that "Sir James brings letter to President Davis from Hon. A. Dudley Mann, now in Europe." The slight objection to this "fashionable intelligence" is that there is only one person named Knight in the British Parliament, namely, Mr. Frederick Winn Knight, who represents West Worcestershire, and that the only Knight in Great Britain with a title is Sir Arnold James Knight, of Nottingham, who is M. D., but not M. P. The Richmond *Enquirer* will please try again.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is more than probable that the absence of a comma in the above article accounts for an apparent discrepancy. The person referred to is probably Sir James Ferguson, Knight, M. P., who was in this city a few weeks since, and tarried a few days at the Sherman House, and afterwards announced as having arrived in Tennessee, on his way to Richmond. His destination when here was a mystery. Had it been known, he might have been stopping at the Sherman still, or more probably in the quiet hotel kept by Sheriff Hesing, in the centre of the Court House Square.

☞ A meeting of ladies interested in the Industrial School in connection with the City Mission, for the purpose of teaching poor girls to sew, is requested this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Mrs. Dr. Allport's, No. 32 Washington street. E. B. TUTTLE.

THE GRAVE OF DOUGLAS.—A very neat photograph of the last resting place of Senator Douglas is just published by J. R. Walsh, on Madison street. Price only twenty-five cents.

☞ Jewett & Co., 56 Dearborn street, sell by catalogue, at 10 a. m., groceries, liquors, indigo, rope, white lead, soap, etc.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

☞ Turkey Morocco Wallets and Pocket Books of the best quality and finish, a large variety, just received by Sargent, Apothecary, corner Randolph and State streets.

☞ Recruits for Capt. Brooke's Company will please report their names to Camp Webb and parties will be sent by return mail. oct3lw

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep26 26t

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE—The only Sewing Machine in the world making the Lock Stitch with a ROTATING HOOK, and using a Glass Foot.

This is the *secret* of the popularity and success of this Machine. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 163 and 165 Lake-st. oc5-10t

☞ We are glad to be informed that Lieut. Shanby, late of Mulligan's gallant Irish Brigade, he not being on parole, is going to enter the field again, and to about raising a company, to be attached to Col. Lynch's regiment. We would urge all of his old friends to join his command. His bravery and gentlemanly conduct is too well known to need any comment from us.

Kansas Brigade, Commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane.

This Brigade is under the immediate orders of the Government. Companies or parts of Companies of Cavalry, Artillery or Mechanics, in any part of the Western States, who desire immediate service will be accepted into Gen. Lane's Brigade, retaining their organization, and be filled up from the general recruits of the Brigade. The Cavalry or Mounted Rangers are all armed with Sharpe's Rifles, Colt's Navy Revolvers, and Sabres. Connected with the Brigade is a Company of Mounted Mechanics and Engineer Corps, to consist of Engineers, Bridge Builders, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons, Shoemakers, Tailors, &c., who, in addition to regular pay, receive 40 cents a day while on extra duty, together with all the bounties and immunities belonging to the soldier in the Volunteer Service of the United States. Transportation and subsistence furnished at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Horses, arms and equipments for all as soon as mustered in. To the true patriot, now is the time to respond to the call of our common country, in this hour of peril.

Apply by letter, care Metropolitan Hotel.
Recruiting office 229 Lake street.
J. H. MILLS, Recruiting Officer, K. B.
oc11g860-10t

DIED.

On the 14th inst., M. A., wife of R. McClevey, aged 41 years.

Funeral from the late residence, 49 Third Avenue, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, Pine Tree Drop, Anchor, Grape, in pipes and cases.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—favorite brands.
WHISKEY—Malt and Irish and Ramsay's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

PASTURE—TAME GRASS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS
3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture,
Principally Timothy, Blue Grass and Red-Top, well watered and fenced, on his Farm, near Homer, Champaign County, Illinois, FOR RENT.
Parties having large droves of Cattle, desirous of Fall pasture, can be accommodated at 25 cents a head per month. If desired arrangements can be made for feeding Corn during the winter, the crop of which never was better in this region than it is this season. Apply to M. L. SULLIVANT, Homer, Champaign County, Ill.

SORGHUM SYRUP BARRELS.
1500 No. 1 Molasses Barrels
For sale by SENDER & CO., Corner Pine and Michigan sts., Chicago.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1861.

The week opens with a good prospect of a more active business than was realized during most of last week. Vessels were scarce; shipments were comparatively light, and the demand for money much below the ability of bankers to supply it. It is expected that more vessels will clear for below this week, and more funds will be needed to handle the produce. Bankers will be able to supply all necessities of customers. They are glad to get all the New York produce bills that offer.

Exchange is not quite so plenty; but outside rates are still par and ¼. The bankers charge ½, and some of them are charging a fraction above on small bills. Gold, (round lots ½; smaller parcels ¾@1 per cent. premium.

Very little paper is purchased outside the banks. Rates nominal at 10@15 per cent. per annum.

MILWAUKEE.—The following is from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Last week closed on an easy money market, the chief features being an abundance of exchange, and, so far as the wants of produce dealers was concerned, a plentiful supply of currency. The amount of business done, however, did not correspond with the extent of our receipts of produce, the state of the market tending to restrict operations, and was not hardly a test of the ability of our brokers in that direction. Quotations for exchange were the same as at the close of the previous week, to-wit: 1 ℘ cent. premium at the banks, ½@¾ ℘ cent. outside; buying rates at the banks par @ ½ premium. The banks supplied customers with gold at 1¼ ℘ cent. premium; for small sums the brokers charged 2 ℘ cent. Treasury notes begin to circulate pretty freely. They are sold by the bankers here at the same premium as gold.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:—

The money market closes a week of unusual depth of feeling against our present system of banking, and from what has really been inaugurated, we think we can discover the dawning of a better system of finance than the "bankable fund" system has ever proved to be. The agreement among the merchants of this city to use "bankable funds" at the price it can be converted into gold and silver each day, goes into operation on Monday, (to-day, Oct. 14th, 1861. All that is required to make this date memorable as the commencement of a new and better era, financially, in this State, is the steady adherence to the agreement by the people. The Union Bank is pretty thoroughly discredited, and although the banks make a show of combining to uphold it, after the run on Monday, they finally concluded to receive Union Bank notes only on special deposit, and that amounts to throwing it out. Our quotations are as follows:

Exchange Bank	par.
Merchants' Bank, for coin	88 to 90
Bank of State of Missouri	88 to 90
Southern Bank	85
Bank of St. Louis	88
Mechanics' Bank	88 to 90

Union Bank discredited—worth what you can get. Farmers' Bank Lexington, broke. Western Bank, St. Joseph, broke, but considered by some better than Union Bank.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Oct. 14, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79¼	79
Galena	71	71¾
Rock Island	50	51¾
Burlington & Quincy	65¾	66
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	40¾	40¾
Michigan Southern, (common)	19¾	19¾
Tennessee 6s	42¾	42¾
Missouri 6s	45	44¾
North Carolina 6s	60¾	
Virginia 6s	47	47¾

Market: 1st board buoyant, 2d board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	1	10460	62226	6400	....	56
G. & C. U. R. R.	1225	49007	1928	1488	642	1072
R. I. R. R.	1868	19950	2100	....	....	2290
Ill. C. R. R.	2100	19690	31500	350	1050	350
C., B. & Q. R.	1086	17211	10797	....	....	853
N. W. R. R.	1667	17480	23	....	696	5880
A. & St. L. R. R	....	2400	3650	....	....	....
Total	7957	136108	112424	8238	2388	11411

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs	Tallow lbs	Beef Cattle No	Potatoes. bu
Canal	....	446	....	....	....	16
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	1850	800	....	14	31
R. I. R. R.	399	....	2410	....	50	....
Ill. C. R. R.	250	....	26570	....	128	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	5880	6402	7640	263	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R	750	....	3322	....	120	146
Total	1399	8176	45324	7640	575	193

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu
To Buffalo	....	13000	122825	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	31600	....	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	20000	....	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	5530	13950	....	....	....	....
To Other P'ts.	....	....	500	....	....	....
Total	5530	78550	133325	....	....	....

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and with a better supply of vessels, business was brisk. The tone of the leading markets was firm, but there were no material alteration in prices.

There was an active inquiry for Wheat, and the market advanced ½c on Spring. Winter Wheat was in especial request, and prices advanced 1@2c per bushel. Of all grades, about 130,000 bushels changed hands, at 86c for No. 1 White; 87@88c for No. 1 Red; 80@81½c for No. 2 Red; 78½@79½c for No. 1 Spring; and 73@74c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm.

The recent advance in railroad freights of 20c ℘ brl had a depressing influence on the flour market, which was dull and inactive—buyers and sellers being generally 10@15c apart. The sales were light, at $3.70@3.95 for fair to good Spring extras, and $3.00 for Spring super.

There was a good shipping inquiry for Corn, and the market was active and steady at 23½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 21½@22c for Mixed in store; and 18c for Rejected in store—the market closing firm.

Oats were scarce and firm at 16c. Rye was in active request at 30c for No. 1 in store. Barley was firm. Timothy Seed was dull in consequence of the advance in freights, and the sales were trifling at $1.35. Highwines quiet. Hides have advanced ¼@½c.

The recent heavy rains have damaged the potato crop in the Northwest quite seriously, and the market has advanced to 45c per bushel.

There was a good supply of vessels and freights were active and steady at 14½@15c for corn to Buffalo; 20c for corn and 22c for wheat to Oswego; and 21½c for wheat to Kingston.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the estimate of the Board of Trade, as to the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city:

Flour, brls	8,729
Wheat, bu	955,919
Corn, bu	1,652,327
Oats, bu	297,880

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1861.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1861.

The receipts of Live Stock at the various yards during the past week were as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At Sherman's yards	1,539	3,074	461
Mich. Southern yards	700	2,000	250
Pittsburgh yards	685	2,600	....
Total	2,924	7,674	711
Week ending Oct. 7	4,881	4,476	700
Week ending Sept. 30	6,132	5,711	774
" " " 16	5,198	3,974	574
" " " 9	4,743	9,208	516
" " " 2	4,361	2,325	808
" " Aug. 26	4,516	6,133	1,552
" " Aug. 19	4,181	5,832	918
" " Aug. 12	2,651	2,040	750
" " Aug. 5	2,685	3,617	600

BEEF CATTLE—As will be seen from the above tables of receipts, the supply during the week has been unusually light. Owing, however, to the dull state of the markets at the East, there have been comparatively few shippers in the market. This, with the absence of any demand this week for Government, has rendered the market dull, except for prime lots, which were scarce and a shade higher. As will be seen from the list of sales, the transactions were chiefly at a range of $2.00@2.50 for medium to good. A few good to prime parcels were sold at $2.60@3.00, and one lot at $3.25.

At Sherman's Yards there was a good inquiry for medium stock, and Morris, Reinneman, and Weiscel purchased upwards of 1,000 head, at $1 75@2.50. Otis purchased a lot of 50 prime Illinois steers from J. Bone, at $3.25—the highest price paid this week.

At the Michigan Southern Yards business was light, with sales of common to medium at $1.75@2 25, and $2.50@2 75 for fair to good shipping cattle.

At the Pittsburgh Yards, owing to a want of cars on this road, the market was unusually quiet—the sales ranging from $2 00@2.40.

At the close there were left over at Sherman's Yards about 400 head, and at the other two yards about 600 head.

The following are the closing quotations for inferior to prime:

Extra	None.
Prime	$2.75@3 25
Good	2 25@2 50
Medium	2.00@2.25
Common	1.50@1.75

HOGS—Notwithstanding a very material increase in the receipts, the market during the week has been active and steady, and it closes from at $2.00@3.00, with but few left over.

SHEEP—There is a more active inquiry for Sheep by city butchers, and the market is firm at $2.50@2 75 for fair to good quality.

SALES.

The following sales were made during Saturday, Sunday and to-day, at the various yards:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
50	1372	4.35	56	1044	2 25
33	1040	2.75	25	1135	2 25
78	1210	2 65	19	1235	2 25
19	875	1.75	15	1016	1 90
51	1080	2.00	15	1260	2.70
13	1230	2.75	49	975	2.50
23	980	2 30	19	1080	2.75
23	970	2.00	35	1135	2 40
31	1007	2 00	15	1120	2 00
31	1165	2 50	18	1118	2 60
17	1065	2 30	17	930	2.05
43	1065	2.50			

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
40	223	2.90	51	214	2 60
93	223	2.90	32	200	1.60
161	226	2 65	161	230	2.65
111	220	2.70	162	222	2.60
55	225	2.50	44	290	2.70
49	215	3 00	118	265	2.70
66	204	3.00	44	220	3 00
104	202	1.65	46	290	3 00
49	125	2.75	94	226	2.90
44	205	2 80			

Sheep.	Av'g.	Price.	Sheep.	Av'g.	Price.
90	103	2.75	45	90	2.50
25	100	2.50	118	90	2 35
87	90	2.50			

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
43	1240	2.70	12	1009	2.00
18	1200	2.75	24	1164	2.25
41	1133	2.25	18	930	1.75

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
54	225	2.90	48	200	2.90
145	205	2.50	124	225	2.50
48	212	3.00	100	200	2.65

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
40	1174	2.10	42	720	2.00
34	1200	2.10	45	1080	2.60

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
107	270	2.80	134	230	2.77
54	196	3.00			

STOCK SHIPPED VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Cattle.		Hogs.	
Barlow & Acker	57	Allerton & Hurd	[illegible]
Jack Rickwood	25	Priest	[illegible]
Total	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Hull	[illegible]
		Heiser	[illegible]
		Jack Rickwood	[illegible]
		P. Chapman	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]
		Total	1075

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

FREIGHTS—Active and steady. The engagements were as follows: To Kingston, schr Jesse, wheat, at 21½c. To Oswego: Brig Robert Burns, wheat, at 22c; schr Sarah, corn, via Sarnia, at 20c. To Buffalo: Schr Lone Star, wheat, at 15½c; schrs Meridian and Geo. Davis, wheat, at 15c; schr Lady of the Lakes, brig C. P. Williams, bark David Morris, schrs Comet and Phalarope, corn, at 14½c; barque Nichols, corn, at 15c; prop. Montgomery, wheat, (to load at Kenosha) at 17½c; schr C. E. Bailey, wheat, (to load at Waukegan,) at 17c. To Port Colborne: Bark Canada, corn, at 14½c.

FLOUR—Received, 7957 brls; shipped, 5530 brls. Market dull and lower. Sales, 100 brls "Molian" spring extra at $4.00 del; 185 brls "Andalusia City," at $3.70 del; 100 brls "Ellsworth," at $3.95 del; 400 brls "Hydraulic," on p. t.; 185 brls "Kane County," at $3.65 del; 100 brls spring super at $3.00.

WHEAT—Received, 136,108 bu; shipped, 78,550 bu. Market advanced ½c on Spring, and 1@2c on winter. Sales—WINTER—400 bu No. 1 White in store at 86c; 2,500 bu No 1 Red in store at 88c; 1,000 bu do at 87c; 780 bu No 2 Red in store at 80c; 3,500 bu do at 81c; 300 bu do at 81½c; 1,200 bu do at 81½c. SPRING—13,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 79½c; 15,000 bu do at 79c; 4,000 bu do at 78½c; 12,000 bu No 2 Spring on p t; 20,000 bu do in store at 74c; 1,000 bu do at 73½c; 20,000 bu do in store at 73½c; 12,000 bu do at 73c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 58c; 1,000 bu do at 60c; 1,000 bu do at 61c.

CORN—Received, 112,424 bu; shipped, 133,325 bu. Market steady. Sales 42,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23½c afloat; 40,000 bu do at 24c f. o. b.; 46,000 bu Mixed in store at 22c; 6,000 bu short receipts do at 21½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 8,238 bu. Market firm. Sales, 800 bu No. 1 in store at 16c.

RYE—Received, 2,388 bu. Market firm. Sales, 800 bu No 1 in store at 30c.

BARLEY—Received, 5,551 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales. 50 bags choice at 45c del.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull and depressed in consequence of the advance in freights. Sales, 12 sks at $1 35.

HIGHWINES—Quiet. Sales 50 brls city in lots at 15c.

MESS BEEF—Nominal at $8 00; extra mess, $9.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $11 50@12.00.

LARD—30 pkgs Country Leaf at 7½c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 7½@7¾c.

HIDES—Advanced ¼@½c. We quote: Dry flint, 11@12½c; green salted, 6@6½c; green country, 5@5½c.

POTATOES—Scarce, and in good demand at 45c per bushel.

BUTTER—34 pkgs prime firkin at 7½c; dairy, 8@11c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 11@12c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per dozen; turkeys 7@8c per lb.

BEANS—25 brls choice at $1 50.

APPLES—50 brls choice at $2 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—FLOUR—Scarcely so firm, and prices without change. Demand both for export and home consumption moderate. Sales 18 200 brls at $5.00@5.30 for rejected, $5 25@5 35 for superfine state, $5.45@5.50 for extra state, $5 25@5 35 for superfine western, $5.45@5.65 for common to medium extra western, $5.75@5.85 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio, $5.95@6.50 for trade brands, closing rather quiet. Canadian flour in good request, without decided change. Sales 1,200 brls at $5.35@5.35 for superfine, $5.45@6.75 for common to choice. Rye flour firm. Sales 600 brls at $3 75@4.10, the latter price for Stone Mills. Corn meal unchanged.

WHISKY—In better request and unchanged. Sales 1,100 brls at 20¼@20½c.

GRAIN—Wheat slightly favors buyers, with moderate export demand; sales of 44,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.16@1.17½; 46,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.18@1 20; 21,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 20@1.21; 1,000 bu choice amber Green Bay at $1 22; 87,000 bu winter red western at $1.28@1 30; 16,000 bu winter red state at $1 28@1.31; 38,000 bu choice amber Michigan at $1.33; 8,040 bu white western at $1 37@1.40; 6,800 bu white Kentucky at $1.38@1.45, and 13,500 bu choice white Michigan at $1 43@1.45. Rye quite firm; sales of 7,000 bu prime western at 78c. Barley in fair demand; sales of 18,000 bu at 68c for state; 69c for Vermont; 71@74c for Canada West. Corn in good request for export, home consumption and speculation, and prices have advanced fully 1@1½c ℘ bushel; sales of 219,000 bu at 54@56c for inferior to common medium western; 57@58c for eastern do; 58@59c for good to prime shipping do; 60c for western yellow. Oats at 30@34c for Canada; 31@33c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork still unsettled and prices have further advanced—at the close holders refuse to sell full weight mess at $15.25. Sales 1150 bbls, part Saturday evening, at $14 62½@15.20 for mess; $9.25 for rumps; $9.75@10 for prime. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 100 brls at $5@5.50 for mess; $4@4.50 for prime; $9@11.25 for repacked mess; $12.75@13 50 for extra mess. Cut meats are very firm but quiet—we quote shoulders at 5@5¼c and 5¾@6¾c for hams. Bacon inactive; 6¾@7c for smoked sides. Lard continues in fair demand. Market very firm. Sales 300 brls at 8¾@9⅛c. Butter firm at 7@11c for Ohio; 12½@15c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar very firm, but the market quoted at 8@8¾c. Since our last the sales have been 460 hhds Cuba at 7¾@8⅛c; 19 000 bags Manilla on private terms. Refined sugars in fair demand—market still rules very firm. We quote ground granulated and crushed at 10¾@11c.

STOCKS—Better and active, but closed heavy. Chi & R I 51½; Gal & C 71; C & T 32; M S gtd 40; M C 50; Harl pfd 31; Harl 12½; C & R I 30; Erie 32½; Pac Mail 94½; Ill Cen 68; Va 47½; U S 6s '81, regtd 95; do coupons 95½.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—October 14.—Increase in loans, $1,775,426; increase in specie, $1,339,765; increase in deposits, $3,889,993; decrease in circulation, $150,968.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat better and in good demand. Sales 27,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 95@96c; 17,000 bu No 1 do at $1; 30,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1; 17,000 bu do at $1 01@1.02. Corn active and better. Sales 117,000 bu at 40.; 10,000 do at 40½c; 6500 do at 41c.

WHISKY—Easier. Sales 300 brls at 17½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 17½c for corn, 19c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—12,000 brls flour, 481,000 bu wheat, 165,000 bu corn, 11,000 bu oats, 5000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—25,000 brls flour, 190,000 bu wheat, 161,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Oct. 14—FLOUR—Sales moderate.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, with little doing, holders generally being less anxious to realize at current rates. Sales 6,000 bu winter red Illinois at $1 11½; 1,800 bu winter red Indiana at $1.13; 2,400 bu do at $1.16, and 6,000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at $1.06, and 3 000 bu white Ohio at $1.20. Corn quiet. Sales 6,400 bu at 44c. Barley and rye quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Weaker on grain; flour 44c, wheat 13c, corn 12c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—766 brls flour, 106,000 bu wheat, 33,600 bu corn, 76,800 bu barley, 54,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—5 840 brls flour, 134,000 bu wheat, 42 600 bu corn, 4,300 bu barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 14.

Prop Susquehanna, Webster, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Fame, Harvey, Port Huron, 100 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 175 ton coal.
Bark David Morris, Kerr, Cleveland, 400 ton coal.
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Buffalo.
Bark Pacific, Young, Green Bay, 210 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Bark Canada, Neelon, Port Colborne.
Bark Prince of Wales, Graham, Port Colborne.
Brig Canopus, Gulan, Buffalo, 250 tons coal.
Brig C P Williams, Ballentine, Buffalo.
Brig Commerce, Lock, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Brig Bay City, Tripp, Port Colborne.
Schr Jessie, Larkins, Kingston, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr A T Morey, McDonald, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr A T Rich, Ingraham, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr Comet, Stark, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Massillon, Lloyd, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Thomas Kingsford, Tomkinson, Oswego, 2,000 brls salt.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Oswego, 2,310 brls salt.
Schr Eagle Wing, Whitney, Wallaceburgh, 188 cds wood.
Schr Lady of the Lakes, Stevens, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph, 3 m lumber, 1000 r r ties.
Schr Bell Stevens, Brown, St Joseph, 40 cords wood, 400 brls flour.
Schr Annie Thorian, Anderson, St Joseph, 70 m lumber.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 40 cords wood, 200 m shingles.
Schr Monsoon, Harris, Buffalo, 128 m lumber.
Schr Africa, Martin, Buffalo.
Schr Geo Davis, Deott, Buffalo.
Schr Presto, Wilcox, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Dottan, Dottan, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Live Oak, Pardy, Buffalo, 400 brls salt.
Schr W J Preston, Pease, Oswego, 15 brls salt.
Schr Meridian, Woolnough, Milwaukee.
Schr Phalarope, English, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.
Schr Alpha, Green, Grand Haven, 35 cords wood.
Schr Union, Hass, Buffalo, 100 m lumber, from Saginaw.
Schr Correspondent, Donahoe, Buffalo, 156 tons coal.
Schr Grey Eagle, Perrit, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr W S Nelson, Patton, Oswego, 200 tons coal.
Schr Anna Craig, Boyd, Kingston, 119 tons salt.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Oswego, 180 bbls salt.
Schr John F Warner, Manning, Buffalo.
Schr Albany, Smith, Sand Bay, 60 cds wood, 140 m shingles, 150 r r ties.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Blakeville, 44 cds wood.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewanee, 80 cds wood.
Schr Massilon, Floyd, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.

CLEARED ... Oct. 14.

Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 8000 brls beef, 8000 brls flour, 281 brls tallow, 500 green hides.
Prop Susquehanna, Webster, Buffalo, 2600 brls flour, 3000 bu wheat, 150 brls lard, 150 kegs butter.
Bark David Morris, Kerr, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Buffalo, 16,490 bu corn.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Brig Commerce, Locke, Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr John F Warner, Manning, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Lone Star, Jemison, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ethan Allen, Morris, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Wellington, Simpson Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Queen City, Stone, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr E P Dorr, Kesho, Sarnia, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr H Rand, Chiland, Sarnia, 6000 bu wheat.
Schr T Kingsford, Tomkins, Oswego, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewanee.
Schr Lady of the Lakes, Stephens, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Foster, Peterson, Grand Haven.
Schr Sutherland, Petrie, St Joseph.
Schr Bell Stevens, Brown, St Joseph.
Schr Annie Thorian, Anderson, St Joseph.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc.
Schr Africa, Martin, Oswego, 11,500 bu wheat.
Schr C E Bailey, Foster, Buffalo, 150 brls salt.
Schr Presto, Wilcox, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Davis, Deott, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 13.

Edinburgh, Marseilles, 5,800 bu corn.
Belle Bryan, LaSalle, 2,858 bu corn, 404 bu wheat, 4,150 lbs mdse, 3,675 lbs furniture.
Arabia, LaSalle, 4,300 bu corn.
Africa, LaSalle, 3,500 bu corn, 1,500 bu wheat.
York State, LaSalle, 5,321 bu corn.
Gibraltar, LaSalle, 3 500 bu corn, 1,500 bu wheat, 12,000 lbs scrap iron.
Adella, Lockport, 2,800 bu corn, 1,000 bu wheat.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 5,200 bu corn, 3,200 lbs bran.
W W Dodge, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn.
Humboldt, Lockport, 3,600 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 56 bu barley.
George Washington, Lockport, 3,700 bu oats, 1,497 bu corn.
Ianthe, Lockport, 2,300 bu corn, 1,200 bu oats, 800 bu wheat.
George, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
W H Brown, Lockport, 40 c y rubble stone, 20 c y dimension stone.
Republic, Lockport, 128 tons coal.
Dick Overall, LaSalle, 124 tons pig iron.
Planet, LaSalle, 5,071 bu corn.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 3,200 bu corn, 15¼ bu potatoes, 150 bu wheat.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn, 1,845 bu wheat, 4,463 lbs seed, 3,500 lbs butter.
E R Hooper, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Unionist, Ottawa, 3,300 bu corn.

CLEARED ... Oct. 13.

Clarinda, LaSalle, 77,189 ft lumber, 10 m shingles.
Central City, LaSalle, 25,000 ft lumber, 30 m lath, 100 lbs sundries, 300 lbs provisions.
Uno, LaSalle, 10,361 ft lumber, 3,300 ft siding, 45 m shingles, 40 brls salt.
Prairie State, LaSalle, 27½ m lumber, 90 m shingles, 15 tons coal, 10,300 lbs marble.
Mary, Kankakee, 8,000 ft lumber, [illegible] siding, [illegible]
Comet, Kankakee.
[illegible], Morris, 41 tons salt, [illegible] pickets.
Geneva, Morris, 1,310 lbs furniture.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 12,000 lbs mdse, 1,100 lbs nails, 450 lbs [illegible].

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E P Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 9th—		
Bark Three Bells	Kingston	Chicago.
Brig Lafayette Cook	Kingston	Bear Creek.
Schooner Thornton	Oswego	Chicago.
Schooner Melrose	Oswego	Milwaukee.
Schooner Catharine	Coburgh	Toledo.
Schooner Hiawatha	Oswego	Toledo.
Schooner Dreadnaught	Oswego	Chicago.
Schooner Helen	Kingston	Toledo.
Schooner Sylph	Oswego	Detroit.
On the 10th—		
Propeller Jefferson	Oswego	Cleveland.
Bark Northern Light	Oswego	Chicago.
Brig Northumberland	Kingston	Chicago.
Brig Wm Lewis	Oswego	Milwaukee.
Brig John Rae	Kingston	Detroit.
Brig Liverpool	Kingston	Chatham.
Schooner L B Crocker	Oswego	Chicago.
Schooner Harriet Ross	Oswego	Chicago.
Schooner Bay of Quinte	Kingston	Detroit.
Schooner Star of Hope	Oswego	Chicago.
Schooner Utica	Oswego	Detroit.
Schooner Two Brothers	Kingston	Detroit.
Schooner Traveler	Oswego	Detroit.
Schooner Adelaide	Montreal	Cleveland.
Schooner Kosciusko	Oswego	Pt Burwell.
Scow Masters	Oswego	Pt Clinton.
Vessels Bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 9th—		
Propeller Michigan	Chicago	Ogdensb'gh.
Bark Sovereign of the Lakes	do	Kingston.
Schooner J A McDonald	Pt Stanley	Kingston.
On the 10th—		
Stmr Amity	Chatham	Menhen.
Prop C. Jensburgh	Milwaukee	Ogdensburgh.
Bark Andrew Stevens	Chicago	Kingston.
Bark S D Woodruff	Milwaukee	Kingston.
Schr Charlotte	Erie	Toronto.
Schr James Coleman	Bear Creek	Kingston.
Schr Queen of the Lakes	Milwaukee	Kingston.
Schr Maple Leaf	Chicago	Oswego.
Schr Ayr	Chicago	Kingston.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Schr H L Whitman	Chicago	Chicago.

PASSED DETROIT, Oct. 11.—*Bound Up*—Props Missouri, Mendota, Young America; barks Superior, W. S. Pierson; brig Banner; schrs C N Johnson, Convoy, Corinthian, C C Trowbridge, A R Hart, Robert Emmet, San Jacinto, Granada, Perstar, Mary Collins.

Bound Down—Props Akron, Neptune; schrs Imperial, Lewis Wells, Huntress, Miami, Dane.

WEATHER—Cool and cloudy, with a strong westerly wind.

COLLISION.—The schr Reciprocity, of Chicago, bound up, was run into this morning about 4 o'clock, in the river below, opposite Gross Isle, by an unknown tug which was bound down with a vessel in tow. The vessel was badly cut into on her starboard bow, destroying seven or eight of her outside planks, and injuring a portion of her ceiling on the inside. She has arrived at this port and is now undergoing repairs.—*Det. Adv.*

GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE.
150
BALES
BROWN SHEETINGS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
THE FOLLOWING MAKES:
Stark,
Appleton,
Lawrence,
AND INDIAN HEAD
ALL AT 11c. GOLD.
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

PIG IRON.
100 Tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron,
200 " No. 1 American Pig Iron,
50 " No. 2 " " "
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
A. B. MEEKER,
oc14-g303-1w Foot of North Water street.

SOMETHING NEW.—
THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.
This Brush possesses the following among other merits over the ordinary Brush, that it dresses the hair without soiling the fingers, regulates the quantity of fluid used, and is a great saving in the use of Hair Preparations. Call and see it at
GALE BROTHERS,
Importers and dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods, 32 RANDOLPH STREET.

PEACHES.—THE LAST CALL
At 165 South Water Street.
H. P. STANLEY.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUALITIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, and, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc7-3-1y

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1443, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lane & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 25 Franklin street.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c., Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition.
GEO. T. ABBEY, 1[illegible] Lake street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn
The Manager has the pleasure of announcing [illegible]
Mr. HACKETT,
Who will appear in his great character of
FALSTAFF.
TUESDAY, Oct. 15th, will be presented [illegible]
KING HENRY IV.
[illegible]
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrove. [illegible]
Mr. Flighty. [illegible]
Mr. Hackett will appear during the week in [illegible] of his celebrated characters.
☞ Seats can be secured for the [illegible]

ROBINSON & LAKE'S GREAT
MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS
Will Perform at Chicago on
TUESDAY ... October [illegible]
WEDNESDAY ... October [illegible]
THURSDAY ... October [illegible]
FRIDAY ... October [illegible]
SATURDAY ... October [illegible]
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. [illegible]
Admission [illegible]
Boxes only; Pit 25 cents. [illegible]
The above Company will perform at
MORRIS ... [illegible]
OTTAWA ... [illegible]
EARLVILLE ... [illegible]
SYCAMORE ... [illegible]
BELVIDERE ... [illegible]
WHEATON ... [illegible]
FRED. E. BAILEY, [illegible]
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, the Renowned [illegible] and the acknowledged Champion of the World [illegible] now the bright particular star of this [illegible] tion, Paris, London, Vienna and [illegible] in turn received the approval of [illegible] and agile grace on his naked [illegible] the circle at its utmost speed. [illegible] and waiving his undaunted [illegible] back rider of the world, we [illegible] money. The result to be decided [illegible] judges or the opinion of a [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on [illegible]
Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and [illegible]
rents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every [illegible] day night for Scholars and Friends, and no [illegible] mitted except those introduced by scholars. [illegible] fice Box 1052.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Girl to do general house work in a small family. [illegible] house south of Moseley School, [illegible] Avenue.

WANTED TO RENT.—A [illegible] tleman and wife (without children) [illegible] part of a small furnished house. Must be in a good locality and near business. Address [illegible] P. O. Box 5999, Chicago.

WANTED—On Lake or [illegible] streets, with a PRIVATE ENTRANCE, [illegible] genteel private house, a suite of rooms [illegible] Dentist Office. Address P. O. Box 781, [illegible] and particulars.

WANTED—I want to [illegible] Horse, Harness and second-hand Light [illegible] Any one having any or all of the above [illegible] fit a cash purchaser by addressing P. O. Box [illegible] oct1-g80-1t

WANTED—A Situation [illegible] or Warehouseman by a young man of [illegible] and active habits. Produces good [illegible] quires a moderate salary. Apply by letter [illegible] at this office.

WANTED—Two Unfurnished Rooms on the South Side, in a good [illegible] by a gentleman and wife. SETTLEMENT [illegible] TUESDAY NIGHT. References exchanged [illegible] strictly private families need [illegible] "JOHANES," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Information [illegible] of James Kennedy. When last heard [illegible] was intending to go to Chicago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received [illegible] brother PATRICK KENNEDY. Exeter [illegible] John Bennett, Redbank Post Office, [illegible] tv, N. J.

WANTED.—Information [illegible] of JOHN B. LOBAN, aged 17 years, [illegible] his home, 167 Chicago avenue, on Thursday [illegible] October, and has not since been heard of [illegible] of quiet, steady habits, and his parents [illegible] for his leaving, his parents are alarmed [illegible] and would feel grateful for any information [illegible] ing him. He was about five feet and [illegible] grey eyes, fresh complexion, light brown [illegible] on a white linen coat, dark pants and cloth [illegible] dress JOHN LOBAN, 167 Chicago avenue, [illegible] Office Box 2250.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE [illegible] Stock of STAPLE GOODS.
Of from twelve to twenty thousand dollars [illegible] cash as nearly as can be equivalent, in [illegible] live unincumbered property, or [illegible] class tenants do not get out of [illegible] count run out of sizes, but [illegible] House is in first-rate credit and doing a good [illegible] business, with a good set of customers [illegible] apply who cannot comply with the terms [illegible] with real name and description of [illegible] property, Box 4235.

HOUSEKEEPERS SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant lady, [illegible] man's private family for a very [illegible] as she is very competent and [illegible] business. Has been in [illegible] best of references will be given. Address [illegible] HALLIBURTON, Box 6090.

CANVASSERS WANTED [illegible] Smart men can earn Thirty Dollars and [illegible] ply to VIRTUE & CO., 117 South Clark street [illegible] cago. WALTER S. COTTLE, North Western [illegible] Post Office Box 3479.

RECRUITS WANTED for The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY.
Applications can be made every day at the Regi[mental] Head Quarters, No. 101 Dearborn street [illegible] the Post Office, or at the West Randolph street [illegible] body procuring an able-bodied [illegible] Two Dollars. A. J. [illegible] Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Re[cruiting] jy15-g126-3m

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted.
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. [illegible] TURNER & HEWAY, [illegible] oc4-g329-1m No. 33 Randolph street [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A good top buggy and harness for sale or trade for a Piano [illegible] at Coan & Ten Broeck's stable, or [illegible] Box 761.

FOR SALE.—A fine horse for sale or trade for a Piano. He is sound, young [illegible] stylish. Address P. O. Box 761.

FOR SALE—A Paneled Rosewood [illegible] away, nearly new, and in good order [illegible] sold for half its value. Inquire at [illegible] on Adams, near State street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, [illegible] Wabash avenue. The house was [illegible] has gas and water. The lot is [illegible] city, and is the highest point of [illegible] Division. Address L. SHERMAN [illegible] jei3-g616-6m

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The stock [illegible] tures of one of the oldest first class Family [illegible] Stores in this city. Inquire of R. E. COO[K] [illegible] Corner Clark and Van Buren sts.

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Address [illegible] Box 3423.

Candidates.

SAMUEL A. IRVIN is a Candidate for Judge of the County Court. [illegible]

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends, will be a candidate for the [illegible] subject to the decision of the Union Convention. oc9-g43w MURRAY F. TULEY.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, [Presi]dent of Cook County [illegible] years, is a candidate for County Judge [illegible] November Election. His platform is [illegible]—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—[illegible] the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE—Wm T. Barron offers himself [illegible] the office of County Judge at the [illegible] election, and respectfully solicits the [illegible] fellow citizens.

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew Akin offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the coming election. oc8-g775-1m

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing [illegible] election. Justice, Liberty and [illegible]

General Notices.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON LONG time at ten per cent. [illegible] first-class unincumbered property. Apply [illegible] WADSWORTH & CO. [illegible]

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any persons having claims against Tug E. C. Blish [illegible] quested to forward the same, duly certified [illegible] designated for payment. Address [illegible] SON, Detroit, Mich. P. O. Drawer 813.

FOUND—A nice black and white SLUT. The owner can have her by [illegible] perty and paying expenses. Apply [illegible] street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of August 16th, 1861, No. 2,089 drew $100,000; No. [illegible] 25,828 drew $50,000; [illegible] drew $25,000 [illegible] Prizes cashed and information furnished [illegible] Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. [illegible] Chase & Co.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—[illegible] valuable city lots, northwest corner [illegible] and Hubbard streets. [illegible] change for a stock of Dry Goods [illegible] and Boots and Shoes. Apply to Dr. HITCHCOCK [illegible] 227 State street.

$30 REWARD—Will be paid to any one who [illegible] DESERTER, Height about five feet [illegible] [illegible] to Capt. R. C. KNOWLES, 75 West [illegible]

$30 REWARD—Will be paid to any one who returns FAR[ROW] [illegible] a DESERTER to Capt. H. C. [illegible] Lake street. His height is about five [illegible] blue eyes, age about 21 years.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURES—The subscriber proposes to lease on low terms Lots on the [illegible] Chicago River, with Dockage [illegible] Apply to JOS. M. HAMBAUGH, 20 [illegible]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The subscriber having lost a [illegible] given by Nicholas Voigt [illegible] Frankfort, April 1st, 1861 [illegible] [illegible] Frankfort Will County, Ill. oc8-g641-3t

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
[illegible]
Remittances in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1861.

MR. CAMERON'S ACTION.

[It] will be seen by a special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune*, which Secretary Cameron's action in Missouri is related, just how far he is satisfied with the way in which the affairs of the army in that State have been conducted. It will be seen also that the grounds for the objection to the continuance of Gen. Fremont in that important command, partially revealed by the orders which the Secretary has imposed upon his subordinate. The graver matters connected with the movements of the army have yet to be decided upon at Washington.

[By] this visit of the Secretary there is this result: The harpies who have gathered about Gen. Fremont—the California vultures and the worse men of Western antecedents, who have done so much in abusing the good name—are disappointed of their prey. The sums called for—some of which are enormously disproportioned to the work done or the material furnished—unauthorized contracts for unauthorized [supplies] of all sorts, will not be paid without a general overhauling all around, [and] a thorough sifting of the claims. The [charge] is freely made by parties in Fremont's [camp] who have acted at once as partners [in c]ontracts and inspectors of supplies contracted for, of, in some cases, a half a million clear cash already made by cunning rascality, will not be realized. The [acco]unting officers will have their hands [full] of work: and the harpies will fall far [shor]t of the realization of their magnificent expectations. That is a [sav]ing of a round million at least, [and] perhaps much more. If Gen. [Fre]mont is continued as the head of the [De]partment, which is now not improbable, he will have great reason to thank Mr. [Cam]eron for his timely interposition. Unquestionably honest and patriotic, he has been imposed upon by a gang who would, if permitted to have full sway, the most competent commander in the world. [Disa]ppointed of their hopes of sudden [rich]es, they will drop off and leave.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

We have intelligence that a part of the federal forces opposite Washington have made an advance of two miles beyond [Lew]insville. This was expected from the fact that Gen. McClellan seems to be [adv]ancing. It is understood that he is willing to give the enemy battle at any time when they will come out of their entrenchments; but that he does not intend to throw them any of the advantages of earth works, in which he does not share. To be more explicit, he will not launch his columns against their batteries in position, without first having treated them to copious doses of shot and shell from similar batteries manned by our forces. He will, it is thought, push his way gradually, taking up an advanced position whenever he can do so safely, and by and by, reaching Manassas or any other place in which the chivalric gentry choose to make their final stand. Then for days of artillery practice, the final assault, and, shall we say, a great victory. This, we take it, is the movements lately made, is the policy that he has adopted. It is slow but sure—not that which would suit a dashing spirit, backed by well disciplined troops, but perhaps the method that best suits volunteers and the caution of our commander. Inasmuch as the country desires a dash at the enemy, and a triumph of the Federal arms, there will be little complaint in consequence of the delay incident to the success of the General's plan. The consequences hanging upon his defeat are so momentous, that he had better err on the safe side, than, by an attempt to gratify the popular desire, risk the loss of the capital, and perhaps secure thereby the recognition of the Confederate States by the leading powers of the earth. Let us all be content, then, to wait and pray, being meanwhile sure that our cause is in good hands. The enemy without doubt are immensely strong. All their resources of men, money, and arms, have been gathered on that spot in Virginia, against which McClellan will march. A defeat to them is not necessarily fatal; of course it would bring corresponding advantages to us; to secure it and break the back of the wicked rebellion, we can all afford to wait. In due time, we shall hear from the Army of the Potomac, news that will make every patriotic heart glad!

We reason from the supposition that the enemy must be pursued and compelled to fight before they will hazard an engagement.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	44 461	87,144
Wheat, bu	750,634	536,187
Corn, bu	541,634	631 946
Oats, bu	16 618	87,974
Rye, bu	12,133	5 096
Barley, bu	22,960	5 000
Grass Seed	141,883	183,917
Flax Seed	10	585
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	135,732
Pork, bbls	6,300	90,678
Lard, lbs	44,593	124,650
Tallow, lbs	5,365	3,286
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, no	2,687	1,897

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	1,196,098	489,278	498,179
Wheat, bu	13,297,580	10,365,348	5,994,027
Corn, bu	22,882,077	14,351,433	4,131,310
Oats, bu	1,170,775	1,842,537	1,641,310
Rye, bu	350,283	219,239	109,324
Barley, bu	406,028	411,493	353,688
Grass Seed, lbs	3,739,751	4,929,342	4,132,334
Hides, lbs	83,327	12,793	20,929
Flax Seed, bu	6,753,096	6,797,818	5,134,697
Lard, lbs	6,288,413	3,980,309	3,085,946
Tallow, lbs	517,587	940,193	557,110
Live Hogs, no	203,129	136,155	79,144
Dressed Hogs, no	144,115	45,900	30,373
Beef Cattle, no	124,775	107,481	93,250

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 14th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.
Flour, brls	8,729	9 800	5,250	5,475
Wheat, bu	955,940	798,000	715,498	582,118
Corn, bu	1,652,327	1,761,980	1,683,311	1,783,899
Oats, bu	297,880	200,000	197,988	203,774

The Paducah Pontoon Bridge.

What is the use of a pontoon bridge at Paducah? Our forces there consists of 8,000 picked troops, well officered and equipped, and supposing that there was to be an attack upon them, (which is barely probable,) they do not want the temptation to a retreat which such a bridge offers. It can have no other utility than to facilitate a flight, and this is not now to be thought of. The bridge was carried away a week since, by the flood. It has now been re-built. As an expensive amusement it is likely to be altogether more ornamental than useful.

WYMAN'S COMMAND.

Hunter and Wyman to Unite in a Chase after Price.

We have a letter from the Chaplain of the Illinois 13th—Rev. J. Christian Miller—dated Camp Dodge, Pulaski county, Mo., Saturday night, Oct. 12th, in which the writer says that the boys of the regiment are in fine spirits over the prospect of a brush with the enemy. It was believed in camp that they were to march northwest to Versailles, in Morgan county, a distance of sixty odd miles, where they expected to make a junction with Gen. Hunter, who long ago set out for Jefferson City. When Mr. Miller wrote, the column was about twenty miles north of Lebanon, and would push ahead next morning. What is to be done when Hunter and Wyman get together